INTERNATIONAL

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...EATHER—PARIS: Overcast. Temp. ...morrow little change. Yesterday's ...). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. ...morrow little change. Yesterday's ...-8). CHANNEL: Smooth. ROME: ...-20 (12—1). NEW YORK: Cloudy. ...-4). Yesterday's temp. 50-41 (10-5). ...ONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	6 S	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	12B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Denmark	2D.Kr.	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Eire (inc. tax)	9 P.	Netherlands	1 Fler.
France	1.00 Fr.	Norway	2 N.Kr.
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
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Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.14.25
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...Mr. Lynch tried to push ... a little further. He ... British government "to ...interest in encouraging ... of Ireland." ...s would welcome it, he ...at is the diffic ty ...king toward unity by ... Given the wishes of ... and the Irish peoples ...reat majority, it would ...riate for the British ...

...ed on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press.

RECOGNITION—East Pakistanis celebrate India's recognition of Bangla Desh in Calcutta yesterday. Pictures are of imprisoned leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

India Claims Victories, Recognizes Bangla Desh

From Wire Dispatches

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.—India claimed today virtually complete military domination in East Pakistan and it moved to make that geographic entity a separate political state as well, recognizing it formally as independent Bangla Desh (Bengali Nation).

Pakistan promptly broke diplomatic relations with India— a rupture not made by either of the states in their two earlier wars, in 1948 and 1965.

India's recognition of Bangla Desh came after Pakistan had said that it would "not be averse to any peaceful solution with India if it respects our integrity and independence."

Later, however, Pakistan denounced New Delhi as having shown—in the recognition of the breakaway group—its "deep hatred of Pakistan." Pakistan said India had also demonstrated its "total defiance of the United Nations Charter."

India's recognition of Bangla Desh came in the fourth day of a war that has raised fears that the conflict might spread to involve the nuclear nations—most especially the Communist world's rivals, China (which backs Pakistan) and the Soviet Union (which has a friendship and cooperation treaty with India).

Cheers in Parliament

India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in announcing to a cheering lower house of Parliament her regime's recognition of Bangla Desh, claimed again today that developments on the subcontinent had been set inevitably in motion by West Pakistan's brutal suppression of political opposition in East Pakistan last spring.

She said that before his imprisonment in March by Pakistan, the political leader of East Pakistan, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and his Awami League supporters had planned nonviolent resistance to political suppression by West Pakistan 1,000 miles away. "But they were caught unawares and overtaken by a brutal military assault," she said. "They had no alternative but to declare for independence."

"Now that Pakistan is waging war on us, the hesitation which the government was feeling in according recognition to the Bangla Desh government has lost significance," Mrs. Gandhi said as parliamentarians thumped their desks in enthusiasm. "It is our hope that with the passage of time, more nations will grant recognition of the People's Republic of Bangla Desh, and that it will soon enter the family of nations."

Mrs. Gandhi said that India had decided to recognize Bangla Desh only after the "most careful consideration."

But diplomatic observers in New Delhi said that India's recognition of the East Pakistani separatist movement had been a foregone conclusion, awaiting only Indian and rebel control of enough East Pakistani territory to make sure that a Bangla Desh government would have a strong hold.

Mrs. Gandhi said of India's recognition of Bangla Desh:

"The people of Bangla Desh battling for their very existence and the people of India fighting to defeat aggression find themselves as partisans in the same cause. The leaders of Bangla Desh have proclaimed the basic principles of their state as democracy, socialism, secularism and the establishment of an egalitarian state in which there will be no discrimination on the basis of sex, religion or creed."

About 75 percent of the estimated 10 million East Pakistani refugees in India are Hindus, and reports of last spring's civil war in East Pakistan said that West Pakistani soldiers—Moslems—were butchering mainly Hindu residents of the eastern province.

Sheikh Mujibur's Awami League won 167 of 169 Pakistan National Assembly seats at stake in East Pakistan on Dec. 1, 1970. Indian sources said that his followers would establish a "representative" government for Bangla Desh, setting up a committee that would include a Communist and another leftist.

Mrs. Gandhi said that "in their foreign relations, the Bangla Desh government have expressed their determination to follow a policy of nonalignment, peaceful co-existence and opposition to racialism, colonialism and imperialism, in all its manifestations. They are ideals to which India is also dedicated."

In the East Pakistani rebels' political headquarters in Calcutta, India's recognition of Bangla Desh was greeted with joy and with a denunciation of the United States and China as India's foes in the conflict with Pakistan.

Moshtaq Ahmed, listed as for-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.

CHARGE—Indian troops advance in the Rajasthan desert, scene of heavy fighting.

Bonn Rejects Intervention Bid

German Strike Talks Near Collapse

BONN, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—An Economics Ministry spokesman said tonight that the West German government would not intervene in the metal workers' strike. Mediation talks in the pay dispute are on the verge of collapse, threatening a complete shutdown of the nation's auto assembly lines.

Earlier today the Federal Association of German Employers appealed to Chancellor Willy Brandt to step in. But the ministry spokesman said neither the employers involved nor the union, IG Metall, had asked for government intervention, and the government could not take the initiative.

At mediation talks in Stuttgart, the two sides are expected to meet tomorrow when the neutral chairman, Prof. Georg Wannagat, said he would submit a final compromise proposal. This morning's meeting broke up when union representatives walked out after 10 minutes. Prof. Wannagat said neither side had budged from its position.

The union, which today was due to pay the first benefits of about 50 million marks to 120,000 strikers, said it would not accept less than a 7.9 percent pay increase for a year plus 40 percent of a month's average pay written into the agreement as a bonus.

The union representatives quoted an employer's negotiator as saying further talks were pointless if the union did not change its demands.

The dispute has paralyzed the metal industry in the southwestern state of Baden-Wuerttemberg. The 120,000 strikers downed tools two weeks ago and about 360,000 workers have been locked out in reprisal.

Volkswagen, Germany's largest single industry, will stop production in six plants after the late shift tonight, making 100,000 workers idle. Adam Opel AG, the General Motors subsidiary, plans to stop work on Wednesday, and Daimler-Benz, four of whose plants have been idle for a week, plans more shutdowns later this week. Audi-NSU and BMW are already idle.

The association of employers said it had protested to Mr. Brandt against government payment of unemployment benefits to workers suffering from the dispute's repercussions.

It said such payments infringed the federal labor office's obligation to be neutral and added that it would initiate legal action against the labor office.

EEC Approves Raise

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (UPI).—Common Market budget ministers today halfway met demands of the community's civil servants for higher wages, market sources said.

Meeting in Brussels to discuss the community's 1972 budget, the ministers agreed to give market employees a 5.6 percent cost-of-living increase, retroactive to July 1. The ministers still have to agree on a further percentage as an actual salary rise, the sources said.

The cost-of-living adaptation corresponded with personnel demands. They also demand a 6 percent outright pay increase to keep pace with raises given civil servants in national administrations.

3 Million Italians Strike

ROME, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Three million Italian workers, or almost one-sixth of the total labor force, went on strike today, dealing another blow to the nation's battered economy.

More than 1.8 million farm laborers began a 48-hour national strike to back demands for guaranteed unemployment benefits and the renewal of their contract, including more pay. They were joined by the employees of the Agriculture Ministry.

Also on strike are the 200,000 employees of government-controlled organizations, including the nation's health and welfare agencies. As a result some 40 million Italians are being deprived of state medical aid.

Meanwhile the estimated one million workers of the Communist-dominated Umbria region are staging a general strike for state investments to help the region's development, especially in the chemical industry.

GM Lays Off 6,000

ANTWERP, Belgium, Dec. 6 (AP).—The General Motors auto assembly plant here has laid off 6,000 of its 9,000 workers today because of a shortage of supplies caused by the West German metal workers' strike, a company spokesman said. He added that more layoffs may be necessary by next week if the strike persists.

Nixon, Trudeau In Little Summit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (UPI).—President Nixon conferred with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau today in the first of five little summits to assure America's allies that Mr. Nixon will not sell out their vital interests on his trips to Peking and Moscow next year.

But Mr. Trudeau was more concerned with the strained economic relations resulting from the President's 10 percent import surcharge than he was with Mr. Nixon's global diplomacy.

The prime minister's 20 hours here were called a working visit rather than a state visit. The White House said Mr. Nixon would tell Mr. Trudeau and the leaders of France, Great Britain, West Germany and Japan in subsequent meetings that the United States would not "sacrifice allied unity to a relaxation of tensions" with China and the Soviet Union.

With Cancer in Humans ...elieved Found in Viruses

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

...GTON, Dec. 6 (NYT). ... workers here and on ...Coast have announced ...ry of two new viruses ...be the link with cancer ...

...overies, made indepen... ...each other, are new ...ts in a great ferment ... currently trying to ...s with human cancer. ...if such a link is prov... ...ected to have profound ...an's understanding of ... potentially, his ability ...h it. There have been ...er suspected human ...ses, but none has been ...ate.

...ce strong similarities ...e two new candidate ...t also evidently some ... Both are of a kind ...ype" viruses. Much of current cancer virus research is focused on these.

Both newly found viruses are thought to stem from cells of one kind of human cancer—a cancer of muscle tissue called rhabdomyosarcoma. The cancer tissue studied on the West Coast was from a 7-year-old girl; that on the East Coast from a 38-year-old woman.

Coaxing Viruses

In each case, cells from the original cancer were propagated at length in laboratory flasks and showed no evidence of virus. It was the achievement of coaxing viruses forth at last that led to the announcements from each team.

Much experience in animal research has shown that detectable virus often disappears from cancers known to be caused by that virus. New techniques to make those hidden viruses reappear have generated much new study in recent years as scientists have tried to use the lessons of the research in animals to solve the still-unanswered question concerning viruses and human cancers. It has long been known that viruses can cause cancers in animals.

The announcement from Los Angeles was from a team led by Dr. Robert M. McAllister and Dr. Murray B. Gardner, of University of Southern California School of Medicine, in collaboration with scientists here, including Dr. Robert J. Huebner, head of the Viral Carcinogenesis Branch of the National Cancer Institute.

The other success in finding a candidate C-type virus of man was led by Dr. Sarah Stewart and colleagues of Georgetown University School of Medicine here.

Both projects are supported by the special virus cancer program of the National Cancer Institute, a unit of the National Institutes of Health.

In the research done primarily on the West Coast, cells from a tissue culture derived from the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Place a ...ine classi... by mail

...Unit Cuts ...udget 35% ...oney Bill

...GTON, Dec 6 (WP). ...ouse Appropriations ...voted a 35 percent cut ...ign aid budget today, ... dollar and percentage ...n its 23-year history. ...mittee voted $2.8 bil... variety of aid pro... ...is was a reduction of ...from President Nixon's ...

...luded $2.67 billion for ...mic and military aid ...nd military credit sales ...which are authorized ...in the foreign aid ...on bill. The authoriza... ...l once by the Senate ...and then resurrected, ... down in a House-...ference. ...ney bill usually is held ...he authorizing legisla... ...been enacted. The Ap... ...s Committee moved the ... this year in an effort ...e congressional session ...istmas.

Nixon Declares Neutrality

U.S. Cancels Economic Aid to India

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (WP). The United States today suspended $87.6 million in general economic aid to India because it said the assistance might contribute to the Indian government's war-making potential.

The State Department announced the suspension shortly after President Nixon told Democratic and Republican congressional leaders that the U.S. will maintain "absolute neutrality" and not become "physically involved in any way" in the fighting on the Indian subcontinent.

The House Appropriations Committee, meanwhile, voted to cut off all aid to India and Pakistan except relief assistance until the two countries stop fighting.

In an amendment tacked onto the regular foreign aid appropriation, the House committee said the only way military and economic aid could be provided while fighting continued would be for President Nixon to notify Congress it was "important to the national security of the United States."

The President briefed congressional leaders at a White House breakfast called ostensibly to discuss the legislative schedule in the final days of the current session. He told them that Secretary of State William P. Rogers will go to Capitol Hill tomorrow to provide additional information about the conflict between India and Pakistan.

Nixon's Position

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, and Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, told reporters after the White House meeting that the President is disappointed and concerned over the course of events but intends to maintain a neutral position.

"The United States is only interested in efforts to bring about a cease-fire and peace," Sen. Scott said.

Sen. Mansfield said the situation "is very disturbing to the White House, as it should be to anyone. It's a matter in which we will not become physically involved."

Sen. Scott told reporters that they could say, "Our position is one of absolute neutrality. We are disappointed in the vetoes at the United Nations."

He was referring to the two "no" votes cast in the Security Council over the weekend by the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

No Quick Soviet Recognition Is Expected for Bangla Desh

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Pakistan privately urged the Soviet Union today not to follow India's recognition of East Pakistan as the independent nation of Bangla Desh. Well placed Soviet sources said such a move is unlikely in the near future.

Although Moscow has steadfastly backed India in its confrontation with Pakistan, diplomatic sources said there is evidence the Kremlin does not want to risk a rupture in diplomatic relations with the Rawalpindi government.

Informants indicated that Moscow will probably keep some foreign-aid technicians in Pakistan deliberately to demonstrate its desire to maintain ties with Pakistan, although, like other nations, it may seek to remove dependents of its officials for safety reasons.

When the Indian government extended recognition to Bangla Desh today, it was known to have anticipated Soviet gradualism on this question.

"The Soviets will be very cautious," said a well placed Asian diplomat. "They will only inch forward very slowly."

A Short War

Soviet sources said Moscow anticipates a short war between India and Pakistan and, although concerned about Communist China's possible actions, is doubtful that Peking will intervene militarily in the conflict, especially because of a reecnt political purge among the top command of the Chinese Army.

Well informed diplomats said the Indian strategy—coordinated with Moscow—is to achieve a quick and crushing victory over the Pakistani Army in East Pakistan to enable a government of Bangla Desh to begin operating in that region and allow Indian troops to withdraw voluntarily.

Only then, it was explained, will the Soviet Union go along with a cease-fire resolution at the United Nations.

Indian Objective

The Indian objective, as explained here, is to end all question about the establishment of Bangla Desh as a separate nation and thereby force other powers as well as Pakistan to accept it as a fact. The Indian government, well placed diplomats said, is confident as of now that the necessary military triumph could be achieved by next weekend, and Western specialists said Moscow's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

After 2 Soviet Vetoes on India, Pakistan

Security Council Deadlocked in 3d Effort

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 6 (Reuters). — Security Council members failed to agree tonight on the terms of a cease-fire resolution in the India-Pakistan conflict and prepared for a possible transfer of the problem to the General Assembly.

This was the third attempt in as many days by the 15-nation council to draft a unanimous resolution that would call for a halt to the fighting between India and Pakistan.

The two previous attempts were blocked by a Soviet veto. Russia had maintained that a cease-fire resolution should not contain a commitment for the withdrawal of troops, but the United States insisted it should.

The deadlock became complete today when French Ambassador Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet announced that a draft formulated by Western European members, calling on India and Pakistan to order an immediate cease-fire, could not obtain approval.

It was learned that Russia and China would vote against it. It was not acceptable to the United States because there was no mention in it of military withdrawals.

Although he said the Western resolution would not be put to a vote, Mr. Kosciusko-Morizet read out its terms. The main ones were an immediate cease-fire and the cessation of all military hostilities and reciprocal disengagement, efforts to create the necessary conditions for voluntary repatriation of refugees, and an appeal to all states to cooperate fully with the secretary-general with a view to aiding refugees.

Last night, the Soviet Union vetoed an eight-power resolution in the Security Council that had been thought to have the best chance of ending the conflict between India and Pakistan.

It was the second Soviet veto in 24 hours on a resolution seeking to halt the hostilities. Early yesterday the Soviet Union vetoed an American resolution calling for a cease-fire and withdrawal by both sides.

Some delegates contemplated an appeal from the council to the General Assembly under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution that enabled the UN to deal with the Korean war in 1950. In the present political situation, an assembly resolution might express the wish of the majority of nations for peace, but would not make any action possible to compel a cease-fire.

Cease-Fire Call

The eight-power resolution called on India and Pakistan to reach an immediate cease-fire and withdraw their armed forces to their own sides of the borders. In this it resembled the U.S. resolution that the Russians vetoed at the meeting early yesterday morning. The reference to "withdrawal" was unacceptable to India.

It also urged that efforts be intensified to bring about conditions that would impel the nearly 10 million East Pakistani refugees in India to return home voluntarily. It called on all states to cooperate with Secretary-General U Thant's ef-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

India Closes, Camouflages The Taj Mahal

AGRA, India, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—The Taj Mahal has been closed to tourists and is being camouflaged to prevent Pakistani planes from using it as a landmark for bombing raids on Agra airfield, officials said today.

Pakistani jets have reportedly been carrying out nightly raids on the airfield at Agra, 125 miles south of New Delhi, and defense authorities believe the Pakistanis are using the white marble dome, which glows in the moonlight, as a guide.

About 350 workers are covering the building with jute matting. It was built in the 16th century as a monument to his wife by the emperor, Shahjahan.

Arranged by UN to Airlift 250 Out

Evacuation Truce Is Set at Dacca

From Wire Dispatches

DACCA, Pakistan, Dec. 6—The United Nations has arranged a four-hour cease-fire around Dacca's airport tomorrow morning for a second attempt to rescue about 250 UN workers and other foreigners in East Pakistan.

A spokesman said today that both Pakistan and India had agreed to the cease-fire. An attempted evacuation yesterday during a planned two-hour truce failed when two Indian MiGs bombed and strafed the airport.

Two evacuation airliners took off from Karachi's airport today for London and Paris. Most of the passengers were airline crew members stranded in West Pakistan by the closing of airports. Many people were turned away when they tried to get a seat.

A 747 liner chartered by the State Department flew 405 refugees, 378 of them Americans, from Karachi to Tehran yesterday. A spokesman said that Americans in Lahore and Islamabad were moving by road to Kabul, Afghanistan.

The Americans arriving in Tehran told of heavy Indian air attacks at the harbor area of Karachi and said there were constant dogfights over Karachi.

Because of the fighting, many international airlines have canceled flights to Pakistan. The latest, announced in Moscow, was by the Soviet government line, Aeroflot.

Air India flights from Moscow to New Delhi were operating normally, but Aeroflot has rerouted its flights to Bombay, sources said.

Announcing plans for the second cease-fire, a UN spokesman said a Canadian C-130 would fly into Dacca from Bangkok and would bring the evacuees to Thailand. He said a second plane would make the trip if necessary.

He added that both India and Pakistan had guaranteed a clear flight path to and from Dacca. The UN representative in Dacca, Paul-Marc Henry, said that conditions at Dacca's airport were acceptable for a landing.

When the cease-fire was violated yesterday, two Indian MIG-22 jets bombed near the terminal and the military headquarters behind it.

No Injuries Reported

A British businessman, Desmond Salaman, who was at the airport, said: "The women and children were screaming as the explosions occurred." There were no reported injuries.

Shortly afterward, five more Indian jets roared over the rooftops for another bombing run. They appeared to do considerable damage to the airport and several fires were started.

At the United Nations, Secretary-General U Thant reported that Indian planes had destroyed a UN aircraft on the ground at Chakala Airport in Rawalpindi.

The plane, chartered to the UN military observer group by Canada, was reported to be the only one available for observing the Kashmir cease-fire line.

All aircraft used by the UN observers are painted white and carry large blue UN markings.

Lynch Bids for United Ireland, With Constitution Changed

(Continued from Page 1)

prime minister to express them and so to arrange his policies that their expression would eventually help to achieve the right result."

His people, Mr. Lynch said, would not repeat "the mistake of Unionism." By that he meant the sectarian government of the Protestant Unionist party in Ulster.

Any thought that the Unionist government in Ulster would react kindly or even mildly to Mr. Lynch's view was quickly dashed by Brian Faulkner, its prime minister. He also was here on a visit, and he also spoke.

"What the majority in Northern Ireland want," Mr. Faulkner said, "is to remain part of the United Kingdom . . . Every British statesman for generations has accepted that you cannot and should not drum a million people out of the United Kingdom against their will."

Charity Workers Bombed

BELFAST, Dec. 6 (UPI).—A bomb-provoked gas main explosion collapsed the prayer rooms of a Salvation Army hostel in East Belfast today, crushing five charity workers in debris, an army spokesman said. One of the workers—a woman—was killed. The other four were hospitalized.

It was the first fatality reported in the region since Saturday night when a bomb destroyed a Belfast pub, killing 16 persons.

In other violence today, two gunmen, one wielding a machine gun, planted two bombs in a carpet and linoleum factory in East Belfast. More than 600 women scrambled screaming from the building several minutes before the devices exploded and engulfed it in flames.

The British Army said there were no casualties among the staff from the blasts and fire at the Lionel carpet factory on Dublin Road.

But later, heat from the fire ignited a gas main that blew down the walls of a Salvation Army hostel, crushing five charity workers in the debris.

At least one of the Salvation Army workers—a woman—was killed, raising the death toll from violence in Northern Ireland to 152 so far this year. Her death followed the slaying of 16 persons in a pub explosion Saturday night.

An army spokesman said the explosion collapsed the building shortly after the charity workers, who had been evacuated earlier, returned to the hostel to prepare tea for the 100 firemen and soldiers fighting the factory blaze.

The fire left the 600 factory women without jobs and added to Nothern Ireland's unemployment problem, up to 30 percent in some areas.

'Christmas Without Job'

"This has put hundreds of us out of work," said Joan Keenan, tears flowing down her face. "How are we going to get over Christmas without jobs?"

In other action a gunman firing from across the border in the Irish Republic hit a British soldier patroling near Roslea, County Fermanagh, twice in the leg. He was not injured seriously, the army said.

Gunmen also opened fire today on British troops searching for arms in Londonderry's Bogside area, an army spokesman said. Three gunmen and a man with a Molotov cocktail fell wounded, the spokesman said.

463d Cosmos Launched

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today launched the 463d in its series of Cosmos statellites, Tass reported.

Indians Arrest 5 U.K. Journalists

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6 (UPI).—Five British journalists were arrested by Indian authorities Saturday near the East Pakistan border, allegedly for trying to report on and photograph Indian military positions, British diplomats said today.

They were identified as Simon John Dring, a free-lance correspondent formerly with the London Daily Telegraph; Philip Jacobson of the London Sunday Times; Ben Whittaker, a former member of Parliament now reporting for the London Observer; Peter Gill, New Delhi correspondent for the Daily Telegraph, and Miss Penny Tweedie, a free-lance photographer currently on assignment for the London Sunday Times.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Cloudy
ANKARA	0	32	Snow
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy
BEIRUT	14	57	Overcast
BELGRADE	8	46	Overcast
BERLIN	9	48	Rain
BRUSSELS	6	43	Overcast
BUDAPEST	8	48	Very cloudy
CAIRO	18	64	Very cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Partly cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Overcast
DUBLIN	9	48	Overcast
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	50	Clear
FRANKFURT	5	41	Rain
GENEVA	0	32	Overcast
HELSINKI	0	32	Overcast
ISTANBUL	3	46	Showers
LAS PALMAS	18	66	Overcast
LISBON	12	54	Very cloudy
LONDON	9	48	Overcast
MADRID	8	46	Overcast
MILAN	7	45	Clear
MONTREAL	—2	28	Snow
MOSCOW	0	32	Snow
MUNICH	3	37	Foggy
NEW YORK	8	46	Cloudy
NICE	13	55	Fair
OSLO	1	34	Fair
PARIS	2	36	Overcast
PRAGUE	7	45	Overcast
ROME	15	59	Fair
SOFIA	5	41	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	2	36	Clear
TEL AVIV	11	52	Showers
TUNIS	16	61	Overcast
VENICE	3	37	Foggy
VIENNA	8	46	Very cloudy
WARSAW	7	45	Rain
WASHINGTON	9	48	Cloudy
ZURICH	0	32	Overcast

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT)



United Press International.

UN STRATEGY—Pakistan's delegate Agha Shahi (left) talking to Chinese delegate Huang Hua (right) and the alternate delegate Tang Ming-chao at UN on Sunday.

Security Council Deadlocked Again

(Continued from Page 1)

forts to relieve the refugee situation.

The resolution recognized in its preamble the need to deal with the issues that gave rise to hostilities and the need for an early political solution to enable the refugees to return. This was meant to make the resolution *more acceptable to India and the* Soviet Union.

The sponsors were Argentina, Belgium, Burundi, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Somalia.

The vote was the same as that on the U.S. resolution, 11 for, two abstentions (Britain and France) and two against (the Soviet Union and Poland).

Before this vote, the Chinese withdrew their draft resolution as it came to a vote, and a Soviet draft resolution failed. Since the resolution did not get the nine *votes needed for passage*, the Chinese veto was gratuitous.

Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua said he had vetoed the Soviet resolution because it meant "a direct interference in the internal affairs of a member state . . . The present armed aggression by the Indian government against Pakistan is carried out with the connivance, support and shielding of the Soviet Union."

In other polemics, Mr. Huang said: "The Soviet representative has painted his face well, but the cosmetics are not related to the facts." He also attacked the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia as a precedent for the Soviet attitude toward Pakistan.

Soviet Ambassador Jacob A. Malik at one point congratulated *Mr. Huang for putting on "an* excellent show for those happy with the disintegration of relations between the Soviet Union and China." At another point he said he refrained from criticizing Mr. Huang's grasp of council procedure because "he is new here."

The Soviet draft called for a political settlement in East Pakistan "which would inevitably result in a cessation of hostilities." It also called on Pakistan to end "all acts of violence by Pakistani forces in East Pakistan which have led to deterioration of the situation."

The Chinese draft called on India to withdraw its armed forces and "armed personnel sent by it"—meaning Bangla Desh guerrillas—from Pakistani territory. It also called on Pakistan to withdraw its armed forces from India.

It called on both countries to cease hostilities and withdraw from the border—a proposal that Pakistan made weeks ago and India rejected. It called on all states to support "the Pakistani people in their just struggle to resist Indian aggression." The draft was sure of a Soviet veto if it came to a vote.

Peking Denounces New Delhi For Its 'Flagrant Aggression'

PEKING, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—China, in its strongest attack yet on the Indian government, today denounced India for what it called flagrant aggression against Pakistan, and coupled the accusation with strong criticism of the Soviet Union.

The attack came in an editorial in the Communist party journal People's Daily under the authoritative signature of "Commentator."

Diplomatic sources here said Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Premier Chou En-lai and other leaders are keeping in close touch with the situation in the subcontinent.

The People's Daily article said New Delhi is being backed and abetted in its "flagrant aggression" against Pakistan by "social imperialism," meaning the Soviet Union.

Bangla Desh

The article, which appeared before the announcement of Indian recognition of the Bangla Desh government, said India had cooked up a so-called "provisional government of Bangla Desh," based on *Indian territory*, and had sent so-called "freedom fighters" into East Pakistan to carry out armed harassment and subversion.

The article said Indian reactionaries are rampant to this degree because they have the support of social imperialism in political, economic, and military fields.

"The purpose of social imperialism's active meddling is to strengthen its control over India by seizure of this opportunity and to expand its sphere of influence in the Indo-Pakistani subcontinent," the People's Daily said. "This is the major reason why tension has sharpened in this part of the world."

Pakistani sources said the top-level Chinese leadership is constantly in touch with the Pakistani Embassy here.

Indians, Pakistanis in U.K.

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP).—Leaders of Britain's half million Indian and Pakistani immigrants today pleaded for calm and urged their peoples not to spread the Asian war to British soil.

The country's tense Indian and East and West Pakistani communities are sending home food and money rather than fighting men.

There are about 337,000 Indians and 211,000 Pakistanis in Britain, unofficial estimates say. No breakdown was available to show how many of the Pakistanis are from East or West.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Edward Heath described the Indian-Pakistani war as "a grievous blow" and pledged to do everything possible to restore peace in the area.

Arriving 40 minutes late at a charity Christmas exhibition, Mr. Heath said, "I was delayed by an international crisis.

"It is a grievous blow that, at the time when Christmas is approaching, the Indian subcontinent is torn by strife. We are doing all we can towards the restoration of peace to that continent."

The British High Commission in India has advised British nationals to move if they think they are living in danger areas, a spokesman said.

Demonstrations at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 6 (NYT).—A hundred feet of sidewalk and a dozen police from the 17th Precinct kept the peace yesterday between rival Pakistani demonstrators marching outside the United Nations.

One group of more than 50 demonstrators marched in a circle chanting "Bangla Desh! Bangla Desh!"

Nearby marched a group of about 100 demonstrators sympathetic to West Pakistan.

French Reds' Policy

PARIS, Dec. 6 (UPI).—The French Communist party today followed its Soviet counterpart in denouncing the government of Pakistani President Yahya Khan.

Blaming "unleashed repression" by the West Pakistani Army in East Pakistan, an official statement in today's edition of the party newspaper L'Humanité demanded freedom for Bengali leader Mujibur Rahman and "the opening of negotiations for a political solution" to the war.

The Communist party also demanded that France "stop immediately" all arms shipments to Pakistan.

Laird Reports Damage to U.S. Plane in Pakistan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Aircraft have attacked and damaged a U.S. cargo plane on the ground in East Pakistan, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird said today.

He told reporters the aircraft was clearly marked and described the attack as deplorable.

Mr. Laird did not say whose planes carried out the attack, which he said he believed occurred in Dacca.

The defense secretary was addressing a press conference before leaving Andrews Air Force Base for a North Atlantic Treaty Organization meetings in Brussels.

Indian Denial

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (AP).—India is detaining a U.S. merchant vessel at Madras on suspicion of carrying military "contraband" for Pakistan, a government spokesman said tonight.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the U.S. ship was free to leave the port if its captain gave assurances such goods were not on board.

The spokesman denied a State Department statement that Indian forces had strafed and bombed a second U.S. merchant vessel, the Buckeye State, wounding the captain and two crewmen.

Bangla Desh And Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

evident tactics are to play for time at the United Nations.

Pakistan's Ambassador Jamsheed K. A. Marker presented his government's complaints about Moscow's position to the Soviet Foreign Ministry this morning, Pakistani officials said.

In a 45-minute meeting with Andrei A. Fomin, director of the ministry's South Asian Division, Mr. Marker was reported to have expressed strong disapproval of Russian efforts to win a hearing at the United Nations for Bangla Desh representatives and to have reminded Moscow that Rawalpindi would interpret formal recognition of Bangla Desh as an unfriendly act.

The Soviet initiative at the United Nations on behalf of what the controlled Soviet press now calls the "National Liberation Front of East Pakistan (Bangla Desh)" was interpreted here as an important increase in Soviet advocacy of the East Pakistani independence movement.

Only on rare occasions has the Soviet Union referred to Bangla Desh rather than East Pakistan. During Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit here in late September, Moscow insisted on calling the region "East Pakistan" in a joint communiqué. India disagreed and published a different version of the communiqué, using the term "East Bengal."

Tass, the Soviet news agency, today blamed the "one-sided, prejudiced position of the United States and the Chinese People's Republic" for the Security Council's failure to agree on measures to end the war satisfactorily.

The diplomatic maneuvering at the UN and the progress of the war were believed to be the primary topics at a meeting today between K.S. Shelvankar, the Indian Ambassador, and Vasily Kuznetsov, First Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister. Indian sources said it was part of the daily exchange of information between the two governments.

Tass also reported today the Indian recognition of Bangla Desh in a very brief item without comment. It was not carried this afternoon in Izvestia, the government newspaper.

German Millionaire And Wife Found Dead

DUESSELDORF, Germany, Dec. 6 (UPI).—The body of Otto Bittner, millionaire owner of a coffee house chain, was found yesterday with that of his 61-year-old wife, Elfriede, at their Duesseldorf home, police said. They said Mr. Bittner apparently killed his wife with a shotgun and then turned the gun on himself.

The police said Mr. Bittner, 63, apparently acted out of grief over the death of his two children. His son died in a traffic accident two years ago and his daughter hanged herself in June.

Recognizes Bangla Desh

India Says It Occupies Most of E. Pakistan

(Continued from Page 1)

eign minister of the secessionist group, said: "Washington, leader of the so-called free world, has become the shameless partner and abettor of genocide, a genocide unparalleled in world history." He said that China, "a great preacher of Marxism and Leninism, has become the greatest supporter of Islamabad's military machine." He thanked the Soviet Union for "the great pro-people role" it played in the emergence of Bangla Desh by supporting India *while the United States and* China supported Pakistan.

In Washington, U.S. officials said India's recognition of Bangla Desh had been an obvious next step. In London, British officials declined comment on New Delhi's move. There was no immediate comment from either Moscow or Peking.

Asked if India planned to break diplomatic ties with Pakistan, a New Delhi official said: "Why should we? They're still in control of West Pakistan." In recent weeks, India has referred to Pakistan only as the "government of West Pakistan."

New Delhi's recognition of Bangla Desh was seen as giving the Indians a possible method of controlling war activities by insurgent military forces — the Mukti Bahini—in East Pakistan.

Call for Surrender

As the chief of staff of India's eastern command called today for surrender by the estimated 70,000 Pakistani soldiers in East Pakistan, he and other Indian authorities said such a surrender would help India "avoid bloodshed as far as possible." Treatment under the Geneva Convention was promised.

A Bangla Desh spokesman demanded, however, that Pakistani President Mohammed Yahya Khan allow his troops to surrender in East Pakistan or they would be "annihilated to a man." Reportedly infuriated by Moslem Pakistani excesses last spring and in this war, when a scorched-earth policy is said to have been pursued, the Mukti Bahini are in a mood for bloodthirsty revenge in East Pakistan.

India claimed its air force had complete control of the skies over East Pakistan today, said its naval forces were pounding the principal East Pakistan port of Chittagong and other coastal installations and said its ground forces—infantry, tanks, artillery and engineer units—were pouring into East Pakistan from at least 15 points.

India said its troops were advancing rapidly, considering the terrain difficulties posed by many rivers and rice paddies, and they were investing or threatening many major cities—among them Kushtia, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur—and a wide swath in the areas of Sylhet and Comilla.

Indians claimed the capture of the major rail and road junction of Feni, which, with the Sylhet and Comilla areas advances, was said to have virtually cut Chittagong off from the rest of the province. New Delhi's troops were said to be fighting at the big garrison city of Jessore while other forces bypassed that city to advance toward the provincial capital, Dacca.

Pakistan, for its part, said that its troops in its eastern province were abandoning nonessential ground and holding the key cities. Pakistan denied Indian claims that the railroad-junction towns of Akhaura and Laksham had fallen.

Aerial warfare was widespread throughout Pakistan and western India, and for the first time, a big ground clash was reported on the western front.

Tanks Reported Destroyed

India said its forces destroyed 18 Chinese tanks of a Pakistani *force that had thrust into India's* Rajasthan State. It said India's forces, in a two-pronged attack into West Pakistan's Sind district, had captured Gadra town and other points.

India claimed that its air and ground forces had destroyed 52 Pakistani planes and 86 enemy tanks. New Delhi said it had lost 19 planes, but that a figure on its tank losses was not available.

Pakistan said it had destroyed 95 Indian planes while losing only six. It said that its troops had advanced 20 miles into the Indian section of Kashmir, the disputed state over which the wars of 1948 and 1965 were fought.

An official in the Sialkot district of Pakistan near the Kashmir cease-fire line said 200,000 Pakistani civilians had been evacuated from the frontier since the war began Friday. Karachi, Pakistan's capital before Islamabad was given that honor, also is evacuating civilians.

Pakistan said its troops moving into India from West Pakistan were making a general advance, with "more tactical gains" marking the farther penetrations in the Punjab and Kashmir.

Pakistan said its air force's targets throughout India today included the Rann of Kutch, an area sought to be rich in oil. It was the site of major battles in the earlier wars. India said its ground troops won an engagement there today.

U.S. Cancels Economic Aid For India, Stresses Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Union against a resolution calling for a cease-fire.

Sen. Scott indicated that U.S. assistance to refugees from East Pakistan would be continued, although the United States is reviewing all aspects of its economic aid. Arms assistance to Pakistan was suspended earlier, and last week the United States canceled the licenses for sale of munitions and military equipment to India.

At the State Department, spokesman Charles Bray, after announcing suspension of the economic aid to India, said $124.1 million in bank credits for India will not be affected by today's action.

Mr. Bray said the suspension should be put in the context of the wish "that the United States will not make a contribution to the Indian economy which will make it easier for the Indian government to sustain its military effort."

Mr. Bray announced the suspension shortly after Secretary Rogers summoned Indian Ambassador Lakshmi Kant Jha to the State Department to inform him of the American decision.

Most of the aid money held up today for India covered such essential development items as steel, tin plate, agricultural goods, machines and machine parts, the Agency for International Development said.

On Capitol Hill, Senate Democratic whip Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia, told the Senate it was "reprehensible" that the Soviet Union used its veto in the Security Council to prevent a chance of bringing about a cease-fire. The Soviet veto should be "regarded by the world body as the obstructionism it is," Sen. Byrd said.

Sen. Mansfield criticized India's recognition of the Bangla Desh government of East Pakistan, declaring that the action only aggravated the situation. Emphasizing that he was speaking only for himself and not for the President, Sen. Mansfield expressed hope that the Soviet Union and China could help bring about a cease-fire.

Saxbe Sees 'Holocaust'

Shortly after arriving from Bombay, Sen. William B. Saxbe, R., Ohio, told a news conference here today that "war and communal holocaust will destroy both countries unless their war is stopped."

Sen. Saxbe criticized both India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistan's President Mohammad Yahya Khan for telling him they were working for peace when military actions actually were under way.

He said he saw the Pakistani president last Friday and held a meeting with Mrs. Gandhi a week earlier.

Protests in New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating met Indian Foreign Secretary T.N. Kaul today as Indo-American relations worsened following America's criticism of India's invasion of East Pakistan.

Mr. Kaul had said he was going to summon Mr. Keating to a meeting this morning to complain personally about the United States stand on the war in the United Nations Security Council.

An embassy spokesman said Mr. Keating had also requested an appointment with Mr. Kaul. "The meeting was cordial," the embassy spokesman said, but added that he could give no details.

Nixon Invited To Visit Pakistan On China Tour

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP).—Pakistan's new ambassador, presenting his credential today, invited President Nixon to visit Pakistan either on his way to Peking or on his return.

The invitation was disclosed in a formal exchange of remarks when Nawabzada A.M. Raza met Mr. Nixon at the White House.

There was a minimum of reference to the fighting between India and Pakistan.

"Our problems," Mr. Raza said, "have been compounded as a result of armed intervention and infiltration and sustained instigation, political and military assistance by our neighbor to a handful of misguided elements who seek the disintegration of my country."

He said Pakistanis are "determined to resist this blatant interference in their internal affairs and to defeat the bellicose attempts at the dismemberment of their country."

Mr. Nixon replied in a written statement:

"We have followed with sympathetic interest the efforts of the government and people of Pakistan to achieve an amicable settlement in East Pakistan. We have also welcomed the efforts of President [Mohammed] Yahya Khan to reduce tensions in the subcontinent."

This was a reference to Gen. Yahya's acceptance of President Nixon's proposal for a withdrawal of troops on both sides of the India-Pakistan border.



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…m Page 1)

…t Expected Over Rehnquist

…nate Confirms Powell 89-1 … Seat on the Supreme Court

By Fred Farris

…HINGTON, Dec. 6 (IHT). … Senate today overwhel… confirmed Virginia lawyer … Powell jr. as a justice of … Supreme Court.

…vote was 89 to 1. Sen. … Harris, D., Okla., cast …ne "no" vote against …nt Nixon's nomination of



Lewis F. Powell

the 64-year-old Richmond attorney, considered a judicial conservative, to succeed the late Justice Hugo L. Black, of Alabama.

But the President's choice of Assistant Attorney General William H. Rehnquist, 47, to fill a second court vacancy — which comes up for debate immediately after the vote on Mr. Powell — is expected to precipitate a sharp battle that may delay action for several days.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said this morning he hoped for a vote on Mr. Rehnquist's nomination by Wednesday. Declining to say how he would vote on it, Sen. Mansfield told newsmen: "I would hope we wouldn't have to spend too much time on Rehnquist. I don't think any minds are going to be changed."

Thorough Review

Liberal Democrats, led by Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., do not claim enough votes to prevent confirmation, which requires a two-thirds majority. But they have said they intend to review thoroughly in the debate Mr. Rehnquist's record on civil liberties and civil rights. This could block a vote for some days.

But most congressional observers believed the Senate would confirm Mr. Rehnquist to succeed retired Justice John M. Harlan after the opponents have their say.

Meantime, Newsweek magazine, in a disclosure certain to fuel more controversy, reported today that Mr. Rehnquist defended the "separate but equal doctrine" used by Southern segregationists while he was clerking for the Supreme Court.

During the court's 1952 term, Mr. Rehnquist wrote Justice Robert Jackson a 1-1/2-page, single-spaced legal memorandum on a pending case under the heading, "A Random Thought on the Segregation Cases."

Mr. Rehnquist, a 28-year-old clerk at the time, wrote that "the separate but equal" doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court in Plessy vs. Ferguson in 1896 "was right and should be reaffirmed." The memo was written two years before the court overturned the "separate but equal" doctrine in Brown vs. Board of Education.

Judicial Restraint

Mr. Rehnquist based his argument on the theory of judicial restraint. He pointed out that the court had earlier held it was not the judicial function "to thwart public opinion except in extreme cases."

Mr. Rehnquist said the same principle applied to school segregation cases: "Regardless of the justice's individual views on the merits of segregation," he wrote, "it quite clearly is not one of those extreme cases which commands intervention from one of my conviction."

Mr. Rehnquist also contended in the 1952 memo that the court's efforts over the years to protect minority rights had "been sloughed off and crept silently to rest . . . If the present court is unable to profit by this example, it must be prepared to see its work fade in time, too, as embodying only the sentiments of a transient majority of nine men."

After Mr. Rehnquist quit clerking for the court in 1953 and went to practice law in Phoenix, Ariz., Justice Jackson joined the majority of the court in 1954 in ordering school desegregation.

Joining the list of opponents to the Rehnquist nomination yesterday was the American Civil Liberties Union, which said it was taking the unprecedented step of opposing him because it considered the assistant attorney general "a dedicated opponent of individual liberties."

ACLU chairman Edward J. Ennis told a news conference this was the first time the ACLU has opposed a candidate for public office.

Earlier today, the Senate confirmed Mrs. Romana Banuelos, a Mexican-American who converted a $400 food stand into a $6 million business, as treasurer of the United States.

Mrs. Banuelos, 46, came under fire during Senate hearings for employing illegal aliens at her California food plant. However, the confirmation vote was unanimous.

…. Students …rm Caucus …r Liberals

William Chapman

…AGO, Dec. 6 (WP).—After …end of political maneuver… …me 3,000 college students …ay established a national …ent designed to get young … delegates into the Demo… National Convention next …

… "national youth caucus" …ambitions of coordinating …wer of young voters emerg… …e, the students pledged to …ize with such energy and …at no politician in either …who hopes for the votes of …people can ignore us."

…ough nominally nonparti… …e student leaders were in… …d almost entirely in the …ratic party and its conven… …ext summer. The organ… …plans to avoid the primary …ns and concentrate its or… …ional efforts in states …t primaries.

…e Draper, president of the …ation of Student Govern… …, which sponsored the con… …e, said the goal was at least …ercent of the convention …ership for people under 21 … of age, who will be able to … for president for the first … in 1972.

… group intends to enter …ct caucuses and party con… …ns with delegates pledged to …ral domestic program, an …diate end to the U.S. role in …m and a halt to "interven… … foreign policies.

…ocratic party reform rules …sure a larger youth repre… …on at the 1972 convention …as been customary, but the …nce leaders want those …es to be independent liber… …t young people chosen by …arty leaders.

…re are enough 18-year-old …to fill every youth slot in …mocratic National Conven… Mr. Draper said.

…ng With Flu, …ygin Will Cut …t to Norway

…), Dec. 6 (UPI).—Soviet … Alexei N. Kosygin, … by influenza, will cut …is Norwegian visit by a … Norwegian Foreign Min… …aid today. Mr. Kosygin … to Moscow on Wednesday …on instead of Thursday …g as scheduled, the min… …id.

…s condition does not de… …e, Mr. Kosygin will hold …nds of political talks with … Trygve Bratteli tomor…

…Kosygin had to cancel all …agements today—including …ng with Mr. Bratteli—after … and Norwegian doctors …ed him and found that he …luenza. He spent the rest … day at his guest house. …Mr. Bratteli paid a courtesy …

Tuna Boat Fined …,380 by Ecuador

…AQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 6 … Ecuador has imposed a … $124,380 on the Ameri… …a boat Ocean Queen, seiz… …rday for the second time …ishing in what Ecuador …are its territorial wat…s, …ery Department announc… …y.

…ior law stipulates that the …ost be doubled when the …ssel was seized twice with… …license in the territorial … case of a third seizure, … authorizes the government …opriate the boat.

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Associated Press

PLENTY OF TIME—John P. Wright of Denison, Texas, sits in midst of old parking meters he bought at a city auction. He went with instructions from his son to invest $15. Thinking he was bidding for a lot of four or five meters, he discovered, when it was too late and to his dismay, the lot contained 381 pieces.

Now Second Wealthiest in U.S.

Founder's $1-Billion Bequest Enriches Johnson Foundation

By M. A. Farber

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—In 1938, Robert Wood Johnson, then the chief executive officer of Johnson & Johnson, the pharmaceutical firm, established a foundation in New Brunswick, N. J.

The foundation, later named after Gen. Johnson, was a modest affair as foundations go. Over the years it gave away nearly $5 million—largely for the support of three hospitals in New Brunswick, for medical, dental and nursing fellowships and for care of the indigent in its community.

Headquartered in a two-story gray clapboard house, and staffed only by a secretary, the foundation went about its work in a conservative, quiet way, and was not widely known, even among those people in search of money for their projects.

In recent days, however, an increasing number of people in search of money have mounted the five marble steps of the house on the corner of Livingston and Seaman Streets there, and have laid their cards before the foundation's president, Gustav O. Lienhard.

Advance Guard

They are the advance guard of what is almost certain to be a flood of visitors, for yesterday the foundation disclosed that it had received more than $1 billion in the form of securities from the estate of Gen. Johnson, who died in January, 1968. Thus, this philantropic enterprise has become the second wealthiest foundation in the United States, behind only the Ford Foundation, which has assets of about $3 billion.

Mr. Lienhard announced that the foundation, which will now be required to give away about $45 million a year, will make grants on a national basis in the field of health care. He also made public the appointment of Dr. David E. Rogers, dean of the Johns Hopkins University school of medicine, as the new president of the foundation, effective Jan. 15.

"If you knew Gen. Johnson, you'd know he'd want to put his estate to the good of humanity," said Mr. Lienhard, who retired last February as vice-chairman of the board of Johnson & Johnson. "He was a great humanitarian and a great patriot." Mrs. Evelyne V. Johnson, the general's widow, described her husband's gift to the foundation as "magnificent."

"Nothing delights me more," she added.

The general—a wiry, unorthodox industrialist, who acquired the rank of brigadier general during World War II and was always called general by his associates in the company—left the foundation 10,204,377 shares of Johnson & Johnson common stock, bringing the foundation's total holdings in the stock to 11,911,767 shares. The stock closed Friday at $95.75.

Natural Outgrowth

Mr. Lienhard said in an interview that the foundation's decision to concentrate on the field of health care, like the pattern of its previous grants, was "a natural outgrowth of the general's long and profound interest in the field of medicine. And that interest stemmed from the kind of things Johnson & Johnson has done."

The foundation, he said, "wants to be innovative in the field of health care and aid projects that are productive, but we're not going to give grants anymore for capital purposes or for operating expenses."

Dr. Rogers, a 45-year-old physician who graduated from Cornell University medical college, was chairman of the department of medicine at Vanderbilt University in Nashville prior to assuming his post at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore in 1968.

In a telephone interview he said that it would be some time before the foundation's program was fully defined. But, he noted that the foundation would be particularly concerned with problems relating to the delivery of health services, in urban and other areas. "The private sector can make an enormous contribution to the solution of these problems," he said.

SST to Take Pompidou to Nixon Meeting

PARIS, Dec. 6 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou will fly to the Azores for his meeting next week with President Nixon aboard the French-built Concorde supersonic airliner, government officials said today.

Officials at the Elysée Palace confirmed a French radio report that the 001 prototype was being readied to take the presidential party to Terceira Island, where Mr. Pompidou will confer with President Nixon next Monday and Tuesday. The Concorde will land at a U.S. airbase on Terceira.

The report said Mr. Pompidou wanted to demonstrate the plane to Mr. Nixon, and to show he could get to their rendezvous twice as fast as the American leader, who will be flying to the meeting in a subsonic White House aircraft.

W. Berlin Mayor Insists on Equal Right to Pass Wall

WEST BERLIN, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—The West Berlin city government today insisted that the breakdown of negotiations last week on opening the Berlin wall was caused by East Germany's refusal to allow West Berliners to enter East Berlin as freely as West Germans do.

In a statement, Mayor Klaus Schuetz rejected East German accusations that he had wrecked the talks at the last minute by raising "new, illusionary demands," after the text of the agreement had been agreed on by both sides.

Mr. Schuetz accused East Germany of departing from the terms of last September's four-power agreement on Berlin by refusing to agree to grant West Berliners immediate one-day permits for East Berlin on application at the border, in the same way they deal with West Germans at present.

This departed from the four-power agreement's provision that West Berliners should be able to travel to the East "under conditions comparable to those applying to other persons," Mr. Schuetz said.

UN Chrome Motion

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 6 (AP).—The Security Council's Rhodesian Sanctions Committee recommended yesterday that the council ask all countries "not to pass or implement legislation" permitting the importation of chrome from Rhodesia. A provision in the U.S. military procurement bill signed by President Nixon last month removes the President's authority to ban Rhodesian chrome imports starting on Jan. 1.

H-Bomb Builder Says U.S. Lags In Arms Race

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (UPI).—Nuclear physicist Edward Teller and Pentagon Research Director John S. Foster agreed yesterday that the Soviet Union is moving faster in arms development than the United States.

"The Russians are building very rapidly," said Dr. Teller, a leading scientist in development of the atomic and hydrogen bombs. "We are in slow motion, sometimes in no motion. They are ahead of us, even today, in every field, except possibly we may yet have an edge in sea power, and that we are losing rapidly."

Mr. Foster said the Soviet Union has passed the United States in land-based strategic missiles, both in number and in destructive power. He said the Russians are catching up in the Polaris missile area.

"So I would say there is rough parity, today, but the momentum is on their side and in the next few years, if there is no success in SALT," Mr. Foster said, "the Russians could well pass the United States."

Jury in My Lai Case Recessed for Week

FORT MEADE, Md., Dec. 6 (UPI).—The military judge today excused the jury in the court-martial of Col. Oran K. Henderson until next week, when it will begin deliberating the former brigade commander's guilt or innocence on charges he attempted to cover up the My Lai massacre.

While the jury of two generals and five colonels is in recess, the government and the prosecution will offer arguments on the judge's instructions to be read to the jury when court reconvenes on Monday.

Embattled Near Capital

Cambodian Units Call on U.S. Air Aid

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 6 (UPI).—U.S. helicopter gunships and planes were called in to help government troops battling Communists near the capital, where Cambodians suffered heavy losses in three days of fighting, the Cambodian High Command said today.

The aircraft were called in to support Cambodian troops trying to halt a Communist attempt to take Bassett Hill, 15 miles north of the capital and astride a strategic infiltration route into the capital.

North Vietnamese troops killed three Cambodians and wounded seven in close fighting, the high command said.

But three miles north in the besieged railroad town of Badeng, it was feared the bulk of a battalion of government troops had been lost in fighting after Communists overran the Cambodians in hand-to-hand combat.

Meanwhile, reports from the field gave a far more serious picture of the Cambodian retreat last week from the towns of Baray and Kompong Thmar, 68 and 72 miles respectively north of Phnom Penh, than had been reported previously.

"As far as we could tell, the Communists were waiting for the retreating column and just shot everyone, civilians and soldiers," one report from the front said.

"There were children who had walked 21 miles with their feet bandaged, gaping wounds in their legs and bodies. There is no medicine left now and so few helicopters. Every one of them is mobbed by wounded as it lands."

The reports said more than 500 civilians were wounded and an unknown number killed in the retreat along Highway 6.

The Saigon command said groundfire and helicopter-supported South Vietnamese paratroopers and Rangers killed 30 Communists in fighting in eastern Cambodia and the Central Highlands.

And American sources in Laos said government troops today abandoned the town of Saravane, 275 miles southeast of Vientiane. The Communists had seized the Bolovens Plateau town in the summer of 1970, and then gave it up to Laotian troops a year later.

An estimated two battalions of North Vietnamese attacked Saravane after midnight today, American sources said. But fighting stopped about seven hours later. Laotian sources said government soldiers killed 67 Communists while suffering 14 killed, 14 missing and 25 wounded themselves in the battle.

The U.S. Command announced today that another 4,100 GIs left the war zone last week, reducing the number of American troops in Vietnam to 178,000.

In another development, five men condemned to death by a military tribunal for acts of terrorism were executed by firing squad 10 miles outside Phnom Penh early today.

It was the first government execution in Cambodia since the August 1970 death by firing squad of Tom Saravann, a regional military commander accused of treason at the outset of the war.

Cambodia's Army Destroyed, Sihanouk Declares in Peking

PEKING, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Exiled former Cambodian ruler Norodom Sihanouk today said the Cambodian Army no longer exists following shattering defeats at the hands of forces loyal to him.

Prince Sihanouk, in a wide-ranging conversation with some resident correspondents here, also said he would be consulting in Hanoi when President Nixon visits Peking next February. The prince had earlier said he would be ready to meet Mr. Nixon here.

The former head of state said his own Cambodian forces could now easily capture Phnom Penh, but that there were no plans to attack the city because an occupation would lead to American air strikes that would reduce the Cambodian capital to rubble and cause heavy civilian casualties.

'Completely Demoralized'

He said the Cambodian government forces are "completely demoralized and only keep going through the support of Saigon troops and American air attacks."

On the visit of Mr. Nixon, Prince Sihanouk said his trip to Hanoi to consult with Indochinese allies had been planned before the recent announcement of the date of the President's arrival here.

The prince, who visited Hanoi earlier this year, said that during his three-week stay in the North Vietnamese capital next February he would meet North Vietnamese and Viet Cong leaders and the chiefs of the pro-Communist Pathet Lao. Meetings may take place with North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong and Pathet Lao leader Prince Souphanouvong, he added.

Turning to recent developments in Thailand, Prince Sihanouk charged that the military seizure of power there was made under the pressure of the United States, which wants a military base in Southeast Asia as American ground troops are withdrawn from Vietnam.

Danger to Thais Seen

But he added that the Thais, whom he called Asia's most intelligent statesmen, would in the future see that because of American defeats in Indochina it would be dangerous to continue to allow Thailand to be used as an American base.

"I have the intuition that my old enemy number one, [former Thai Foreign Minister] Thanat Khoman, will one day come to Peking like a Thai Kissinger [American presidential adviser Henry Kissinger], pledging coexistence," Prince Sihanouk said.

Heath May Get £6,000 Pay Raise

LONDON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath would get a £6,000 a year pay raise in a recommendation today that members of Parliament should be given a 38 percent salary increase.

The announcement came as the government is trying to hold back a series of wage claims and less than a week after a controversy over giving Queen Elizabeth a 106 percent pay increase.

The recommendation, by a committee which has been investigating the parliamentarians' pay and working conditions, would raise Mr. Heath's pay to £20,000 a year while the salary of leader of the opposition Harold Wilson would go up by £5,000 to £9,500.

The increases for members of Parliament would be the first in seven years. They would get £1,250 raises to £4,500 a year.

The pay proposals must receive full parliamentary approval before taking effect.

Anarchist Gets 9 Years in Berlin

WEST BERLIN, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—A West Berlin court today sentenced 32-year-old Dieter Kunzelmann, a former leader of an anarchist wing of the student movement here, to nine years and one month prison for participation in attempted murder and falsification of official documents.

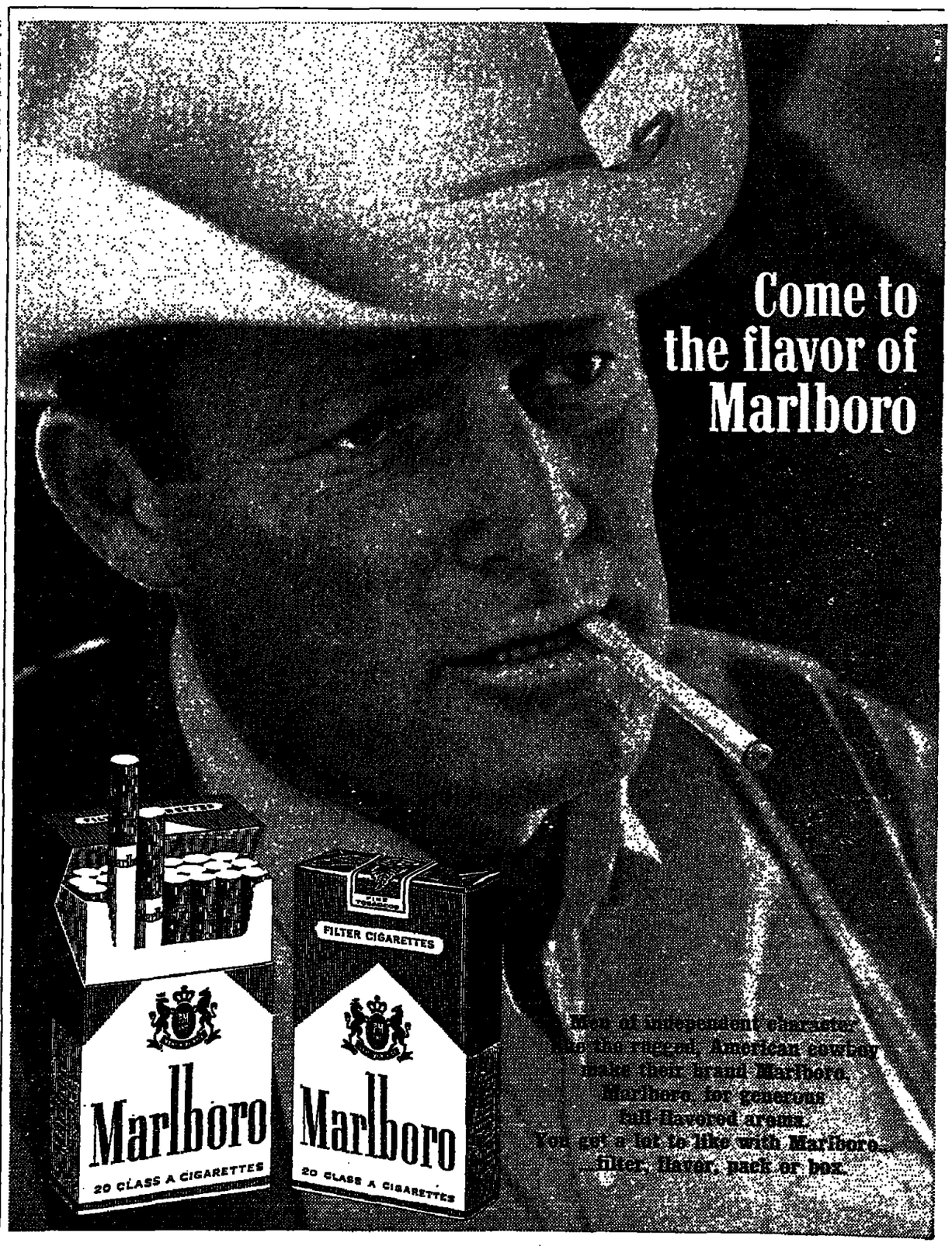
Kunzelmann was found guilty of placing a home-made bomb under a table at the annual jurists' ball here Jan. 10, 1970. The explosive device, which was concealed in a woman's handbag, failed to go off.

Kunzelmann denied the charges throughout the trial. The sentence exceeded the prosecutor's demand by almost a year.

Yuletide Prison Revolt

TOUL, France, Dec. 6 (AP).—Two hundred prison inmates here last night refused for several hours to enter their cells in protest against a ban on Christmas gifts, which were cut off after a recent rebellion in another prison.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Tuesday, December 7, 1971 * *

Mr. Connally in Rome

Mr. Connally, in Rome, has spoken the magic word that Europe was straining to hear: devaluation. Yes, the United States is prepared to lower the value of the dollar in terms of gold. Mr. Connally has made precisely the right move, although he made it only in the nick of time. As a matter of pure economics, it makes no difference whether the dollar moves down or the other currencies move up. But in political terms it was crucial that the dollar move down on the gold scale. The French refused to have it any other way, and no one else could afford an agreement that did not include France.

* * *

The Rome meetings last week generated a good deal of suspense, for they were very probably the United States' last chance to work out an orderly agreement with the Europeans. If Mr. Connally had proved adamant on the price of gold, the Europeans would have concluded that he was not open to any reasonable compromise. At that point, governments all over the world would have begun to run for the lifeboats, every man for himself. But Mr. Connally is aware that the American position has not been getting any stronger in recent weeks. The American stock market has been swinging wildly back and forth, reflecting the fluctuating hopes for a settlement of the international exchange rates. Massive speculation against the dollar has made it look more vulnerable than ever.

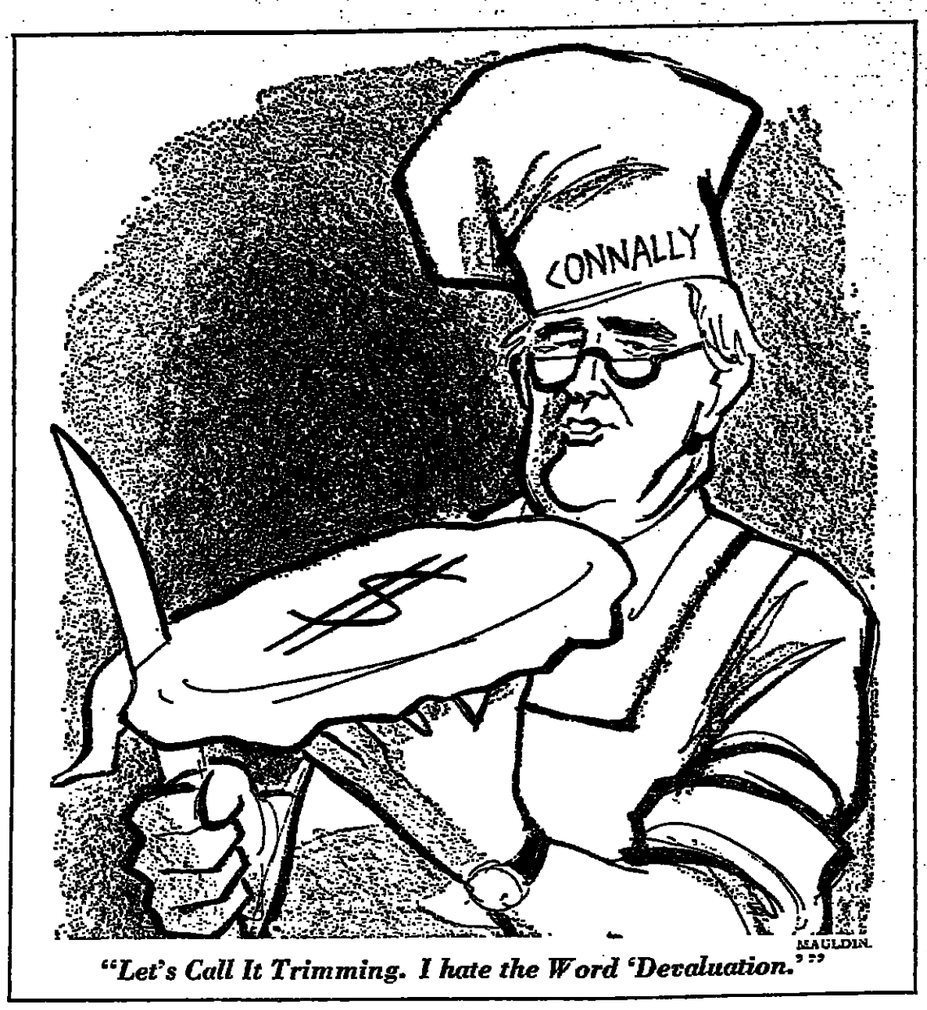
While the Rome meeting did not produce a precise agreement, it made agreements possible. It narrows the question for the presidents and prime ministers who will be discussing it over the next several weeks.

The stakes in the currency issue all come down, in the end, to national standards of living and employment rates. Sometimes a nation—Japan is currently the most dramatic example—holds its currency artificially low to build up its export industries, paying a price in its standard of living. The rise of the yen will mean that the Japanese will live better. Conversely, the United States is now correcting the international value of the dollar to take account of the erosion inflicted at home by inflation. The effect, if all goes well, will be more exports in relation to imports and, as a result, more jobs. (There will also follow some reduction in the American standard of living, although in a nation of this size it will be hardly visible. It is, incidentally, a measure of President Nixon's and Mr. Connally's political skill that the American devaluation is being generally accepted here as a national triumph.)

* * *

The devaluation, like the United States' difficulties in achieving it, demonstrates that American economic power is no longer so preponderant in the world as we are accustomed to thinking. But the issue also demonstrates that a settlement depends upon American initiative. Mr. Nixon and Mr. Connally now need to move quickly toward a firm agreement on exchange rates. Only after ending the present uncertainty and speculation in currency can they proceed toward the longer questions of trade rules and reform of the monetary system.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



"Let's Call It Trimming. I hate the Word 'Devaluation.'"

As the India-Pakistan War Deepens

As the terrible war between India and Pakistan deepens, the war aims of both countries broaden. India, from its initial desire to stuff the refugees back into East Pakistan, now seems intent on destroying Pakistan's hold on the east and seating there an autonomous or perhaps independent Bengal political authority. Delhi may also be using the crisis to rip off part or all of Pakistan-held Kashmir. And so for Pakistan, the stakes become not merely its hold in the east, but its integrity in the west. A total war between the two countries is in progress. Communal strife, involving the Moslem minority in India and the Hindu minority in Pakistan, may flare accordingly. Who can predict the eventual toll of dead, and the devastation that awaits the survivors on both sides?

A cease-fire, then, becomes not merely a bow to the diplomatic amenities, but an absolute essential for the welfare of the entire subcontinent. It is plain that India and Pakistan will not themselves conclude a cease-fire; one will have to be imposed on them, and mere appeals—no matter how urgently or unanimously pressed—will make no more difference than a whisper in a hurricane. The elemental national and ethnic forces loose in the subcontinent will not be subdued by rhetoric.

What is needed is not only a strong United Nations call for a cease-fire but a strong United Nations proposal to begin to set right the legitimate political grievances which ignited this phase of the India-Pakistani fire. So swiftly has the crisis expanded in recent days that no one can be sure even this will work, but surely nothing else will. By legitimate political grievances, of course, we mean the return of the refugees and the establishment of an East Pakistan political authority which reflects the aspirations of the people who live there. India's invasion of the west and its apparent designs on Pakistan-held Kashmir deserve no support anywhere; on the contrary they must be condemned.

It is precisely by these minimal standards that the American approach over the weekend—not to mention before the weekend—has been so grievously wanting. The State Department condemned India and introduced at the Security Council a cease-fire resolution almost entirely favoring Pakistan. The fault was not merely that the United States was wrong on the merits, though we believe that to be the case. The real fault was that the resolution could not conceivably fill its ostensible purpose of relieving Pakistan. No resolution so unbalanced and one-sided had a prayer; a third grader could have predicted the Soviet Union would have protected India with its veto. Merits aside, the only kind of resolution that can pass and that can stand a chance of implementation is one that deals not only with the shooting but with the East Pakistani political situation.

The administration's astonishing and so far largely unsupported charges against India are one thing. The naïveté of its approach in the Security Council is quite another. We urge the administration to adjust its policy so as to deal with the real tragedy that exists in the subcontinent. Empty words no longer serve.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Wringing of Hands

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Suppose that Britain, in the 1930s, had responded to Hitler's savagery by the early threat or use of military force instead of appeasement. If the Nixon administration had been in power in Washington at the time, it would presumably have sent some official out to wring his hands in public and charge Britain with "major responsibility for the broader hostilities which have ensued."

So one must think after the American statement over the weekend blaming India for the hostilities with Pakistan. Few things said in the name of the United States lately have been quite so indecent. The anonymous State Department official who made the comment matched Uriah Heep in sheer oleaginous cynicism about the facts of the situation and about our own moral position.

Consider first the immediate origins of this dispute. They are exceptionally clear as international relations go.

The military junta that rules Pakistan under President Yahya Khan held an election. The largest number of seats was won, democratically, by a Bengali party that favored effective self-government for East Pakistan. Yahya thereupon decided to wipe out the result of the election by force.

Last March West Pakistan troops flew into the East in large numbers and began a policy of slaughter. They murdered selected politicians, intellectuals and professionals, then indiscriminate masses. They burned villages. They held public castrations.

To compare Yahya Khan with Hitler is of course inexact. Yahya is not a man with a racist mission but a spokesman for xenophobic forces in West Pakistan. But in terms of results—in terms of human beings killed, brutalized or made refugees—Yahya's record compares quite favorably with Hitler's early years.

The West Pakistanis have killed several hundred thousand civilians in the East, and an estimated 10 million have fled to India. The oppression has been specifically on lines of race or religion. The victims are Bengalis or Hindus, not Czechs or Poles or Jews, and perhaps therefore less meaningful to us in the West. But to the victims the crime is the same.

This record has been no secret to the world. First-hand accounts of the horror inside East Pakistan were published months ago. The refugees were there in India to be photographed in all their pitiful misery.

Eyes Closed

But President Nixon and his foreign policy aides seemed to close their eyes to what everyone else could see. Month after month the President said not a word about the most appalling refugee situation of modern times. Private diplomacy was doubtless going on, but there was no visible sign of American pressure on Yahya Khan for the only step that could conceivably bring the refugees back—a political accommodation with the Bengalis.

Pakistan's argument was that it was all an internal affair. Yes, like the Nazis' treatment of German Jews.

But even if one accepts as one must that Pakistan was bound to defend its territorial integrity, this issue had spilled beyond its borders. The refugee impact on India very soon made it clear that the peace of the whole subcontinent was threatened.

It was as if the entire population of New York City had suddenly been dumped on New Jersey to feed and clothe—only infinitely worse in terms of resources available. Yet when Indira Gandhi went to the capitals of the West for help in arranging a political solution in East Pakistan, she got nothing.

The Indians can be sanctimonious. Mrs. Gandhi acts for political reasons, not out of purity of heart. India has helped the Bangla Desh guerrillas and, in recent weeks, put provocative pressure on East Pakistan. All true. But given the extent of her interest and the intolerable pressure upon her, India has shown great restraint.

After all, India has not intervened in a civil conflict thousands of miles from its own border. It has not destroyed one-third of a distant country's forests, or bombed that land to such a point of saturation that it is marked by 10 million craters. The United States has done those things and is still doing them; it is in a poor position to read moral lectures to India.

American policy toward the Indian subcontinent is as much of a disaster by standards of hard-nosed common sense as of compassion. India may be annoying and difficult, but she does happen to be the largest nation in the world following our notions of political freedom. In position and population she is by far the most important country of Asia apart from China. To alienate India—worse yet, to act so as to undermine her political stability—is a policy that defies rational explanation.

International Opinion

India's Long-Range Goals

Now not merely the Russians but even the Americans have set forth their objections to the case each side is putting up. This makes agreed United Nations action much more difficult.

No one power seems likely to be drawn into dangerous action by ceasing its support for one side or the other. The Russians and the Chinese in particular will not want at this time to stoke up their own quarrels by proxy in the "support" they each give to their friends.

At least the readiness of the powers to impose some kind of (arms) embargo should be explored. With China properly represented in the Security Council—and having already voted once with the Americans—might a small corner of confidence be established by an arms embargo? It would only be a beginning in what has to be done to end the war, but it could be a good beginning.

—From the Times (London).

* * *

Each of the big powers is playing a curious game . . . why should China, arch proponent of guerrilla struggles, increasingly side with Punjabi generals against such guerrillas? Why should America, arch champion of democracy, carp so sourly about India's battle with a monumental refugee problem? Why should Russia, arch meddler in vital interests, seek to keep peace pressures off India's advancing tanks?

There are already some indications that both sides are more desperate and more determined this time. Nobody bombed Karachi six years ago. Nobody claimed naval warfare at the present level. And the tangle of big power affiliations may encourage reckless forays from high commands. For China especially there will be grave temptations toward intervention if Pakistan suffers its expected defeats in the East.

—From the Guardian (London).

Bombing in Belfast

The question which this disaster poses is whether the forces of law and order are yet responding promptly and strongly enough to what must now be seen as an imminent threat of total chaos in this province of the United Kingdom.

It seems likely that last Saturday's bomb was an IRA bomb which exploded in transit, rather than a Protestant reprisal for endless Republican outrages. There can be no doubt, however, that if anarchy is not checked it will spread. On psychological grounds if on no other, there is a powerful case for some new and dramatic departure in security policy.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 7, 1896

NEW YORK—A rare case of civilian law overruling military law was seen yesterday. A deserter from the battleship Texas, which is known among sailors as the "floating coffin," on being brought before a New York magistrate yesterday defended his desertion on the ground that he feared the ship would sink. "If all the stories about the vessel are true," said the magistrate, "you were justified in deserting," as he discharged the prisoner.

Fifty Years Ago

December 7, 1921

LONDON—After long and anxious weeks of negotiation, during which hopes of settlement and fears of a resumption of the disastrous civil war have alternated with almost machine-like regularity, the British government and the Sinn Fein representatives have at last reached the longed-for agreement. England and Ireland are to become, for the first time in history, sister-nations. And the terms of this Anglo-Irish pact foreshadow a lasting peace.

Italy—Sick Man of Europe?

By Graham Hovey

NEW YORK.—Has Italy become the "sick man" of Western Europe?

A partial answer will be provided during the election of the sixth president of the republic, which will begin Thursday in Rome. This ever-divisive process is only the first in a series of crises that loom just ahead for Italy.

These crises together seem certain to provide the most severe tests for a democratic system barely a quarter-century old. Apart from the presidential contest, the crises will revolve around these developments:

● The necessity, once the new president is inaugurated in January, of organizing a new government after the mandatory resignation of Premier Emilio Colombo's center-left coalition. This seems certain to be a protracted, rancorous process.

● Serious divisions in all but one of Italy's democratic parties, to the inevitable benefit of the two extremes: The Communists and the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement, which scored striking gains in local and regional elections last June.

● An emotional debate over Italy's year-old divorce law that could split the country vertically in religious conflict if a referendum on its repeal is held next May.

● A deepening depression, the worst since Italy's postwar recovery, with a million unemployed in the midst of chronic industrial strife, continuing inflation and a growth rate for 1971 figured at close to zero.

The presidential election, by an electoral college of 1,008 that includes both houses of parliament, is always a divisive exercise for Italy's democratic forces, particularly the faction-ridden Christian Democrats. Skirmishing between backers of two former premiers, Amintore Fanfani and Aldo Moro, began unusually early this time and has unquestionably helped immobilize Premier Colombo's government for many months.

Given the party divisions, it would require a miracle to elect the new president on any of the first three ballots, in which a two-thirds majority—672 votes—is necessary. The simple majority required thereafter will be difficult enough to obtain. A marathon contest, such as the 21 ballots required to elect Giuseppe Saragat in 1964, would further discredit Italy's democratic system.

An even more serious crisis will probably come in January, however, when the new president designates a Christian Democrat to form a new government. There is no practical alternative to Colombo's coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Socialists, possibly supported by the tiny Republican party.

Even if the Christian Democrats can close ranks behind a premier, collaboration between Socialists and Social Democrats—once united in a single party—is certain to be increasingly difficult. The biggest Socialist faction has moved steadily left in recent months and seeks resumption of old links with the Communists. In reaction, the Social Democrats have swung to the right.

The projected referendum on the repeal of the divorce law could provoke the gravest crisis of all, however. It would force the Christian Democrats into temporary alliance with the Fascists, who also fought the legalization of divorce. It could thereby put intolerable strains on relations between the Christian Democrats and the "lay" parties of the governing coalition.

Even the Communists, reluctant to reopen religious conflict and hoping eventually to enter the government, have consulted the Christian Democrats about amendments to make the divorce law more palatable for Catholics and thus head off the referendum.

All efforts to agree on amendments have been unsuccessful to date, however, and the zealous Catholics, who collected 1.3 million signatures on petitions for the repeal referendum, have served notice they will fight any move to sidetrack it with legislative reform.

Italian democrats were stunned at the upsurge of votes for the neo-Fascists and their "law-and-order" appeal in the June elections. Fascists and Communists alike claim that the government postponed local elections scheduled for last month because it feared yet another shock for the democratic parties.

No Present Threat

Even with its capture of about 14 percent of the vote, however, the Italian Social Movement constitutes no present threat. What all democrats fear is that continued divisions in their ranks, aggravated by the fight over the divorce law and a limping economy, could result in a series of weak, short-lived governments between January and the parliamentary elections of 1973.

In such a time of drift, deterioration and disillusion, the Fascists might elect seventy or eighty members to the Chamber of Deputies—perhaps more. If the Socialists meanwhile had continued to embrace the Communists, such an election result might make it mathematically impossible to form a government based only on the democratic parties.

At a time of acute crisis in the Middle East and deep Soviet naval penetration of the Mediterranean—given the current political instability in Turkey and uncertainties about a Greece under sodden military dictatorship—such a prospect will be a cause for continuing great concern on the part of Italy's allies.

Looking Ahead to Nixon

View From Moscow

By Max Frankel

MOSCOW.—Eagerly, but also anxiously, the Russians are talking of Soviet-American accommodation—again—in much the same tones of ambiguity that can be heard in Washington. It all depends on the other fellow, they say.

Looking ahead to President Nixon's visit in May, the talk of reconciliation here touches on the most vital as well as trivial interests.

It touches on laced boots and bell-bottomed trousers and the automobile revolution that now haunts this society more than Marx's legendary specter. It turns on horror tales of Chinese atrocities and the popular but still unsettling official conclusion that Americans are more natural partners than the Oriental masses in the East. It harps on the hope for an end to conflict in Europe and for Western acceptance of the postwar "borders of the socialist community" cut in the middle of the Continent. And it toys uncertainly with the theory that American strength may have been sapped just enough in Vietnam and at home to make this a moment for profitable negotiation.

Resentment

The Russians resent the doctrine that Soviet and American societies are converging on common approaches to common problems. Indeed they vehemently insist on continuing the ideological combat.

But they do perceive a convergence of national interests and they are daring to hope that Nixon—whom they have never trusted—has been propelled (they would like to say compelled) to a similar conclusion.

There are mirror images here and in Washington of Soviet and American strengths and weaknesses at this moment. The Russians suspect hostile mischief in Nixon's forthcoming journey to Peking just as Americans suspect the Soviet leaders of wanting to divide the Western alliance and diminish U.S. influence in Europe through détente.

The Russians think Americans now want their trade as much as they want American technology and capital. Each government thinks the other needs to trim its global ambitions to cope with fractured alliances and strains at home.

These are not always the terms in which the surge toward accommodation is explained around Moscow these days, but the quest itself is unmistakable. At the ministries and research institutes, among party leaders and editors and foreign observers, there is virtually total agreement that the Soviet leaders wish to stabilize their relations with the West, and above all the United States, and somehow make the arrangements durable.

They are satisfied with the suppression of challenges to the Communist system in Czechoslovakia and Poland, whose repercussions they feared within Soviet society. They are pleased with extensions of their influence in the Middle East and South Asia.

And all the while they believe they have made gradual but persistent progress in raising their standard of living—a sentiment that is shared by ordinary Muscovites even though their appetites keep running far ahead of the available goods and services.

China Feared

In the street as in the Kremlin, what the Russians fear most is China—and the diplomatic and military diversions that result from Peking's challenge. They are troubled by what they call the "zigzags" of Nixon's policies and they think his trip to China is a mighty big and annoying "zag."

They think the Chinese are undermining Soviet approaches to the less developed nations as well as efforts to cool conflict with the United States—so much so that they implore Americans to quit talking about the "two superpowers" that figure as villains in Peking's propaganda.

Fear of the United States diminished to mere worry and in some sense even to some cautious hope. The American exhaustion in Vietnam and economic weakness, the Russians expect, will lead to a period of American introversion but not really isolation and withdrawal. They sense a desire in Washington for a resolution of conflicts but they also suspect Nixon of wishing to use accommodation in both the East and West to constrict their influence and further undermine the loyalty of the Soviet allies.

And the traditional Soviet interest in access to Western technology and capital has come close to a necessity. The Russians are both proud and defensive on this point, recalling that they have always denied themselves and their consumer if the political price of trade is pegged too high. But they have firmly proclaimed the satisfaction of consumer demands as the main economic objective and the proclamation itself has legitimized and encouraged those demands.

Where party slogans were once strung across the streets there are now exhortations to obey the traffic rules. And this is only one sign of a society coming to terms with the end of one revolution and the start of another.

But it remains a society constrained by bureaucratic rigidities and political conformities and by a party machine that fears for the ideology that alone legitimizes its power. Indulgence of the consumer to make him a better producer is an important impulse toward détente, but it also adds to the fear of the unknown.

Compelled

Party leaders feel compelled to assure themselves as well as visitors and the ever-listening Chinese that their pursuit of more national and consumer interest will tolerate no slackening in the ideological warfare against Western capitalism and liberalism. And they have vowed that they will not again permit themselves and their people the "over-optimism" of former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev about making friends with the United States and overtaking its living standard.

Khrushchev's successors are approaching their vision of détente along two paths: containing China and Chinese influence in Asia and other underdeveloped regions, and stimulating a competition for their diplomatic and commercial favor in the industrial world.

They are punishing Britain at the moment for its expulsion of 105 Russians on charges of espionage, but there have been warm and urgent approaches to France, to West Germany and recently also to Japan. Besides trade, the Soviet leaders are seeking political stability, notably in Central Europe, with new agreements with Bonn and with the United States, Britain and France about Berlin.

They also hope in this way to break through the protective walls of the Common Market, whose further political cohesion they would deplore. Above all, they hope to enlist the United States in the stabilization effort, to cut back on Soviet and American troop deployments in Europe, to freeze the present boundaries and to win explicit sanction for their dominance in the eastern half of the Continent.

Thus they seek from Nixon not only agreement to limit the competition in intercontinental missiles but also progress toward the dismantling of conventional and nuclear forces in Europe and perhaps of the rival military blocs themselves. They want his help in managing a European security conference to ratify the trend. And they eagerly want to trade.

Their knowledge of Western markets remains superficial. Their standards of service and quality control abroad and accommodation of foreign businessmen here lag far behind. They want the Western governments, as an earnest sign of their goodwill, to pressure traders into doing business here, an approach that has brought only limited returns from France and does not promise much from West Germany, Japan and the United States.

So there is talk now of inviting Western capital and know-how to develop the bountiful but distant Soviet resources and paying in kind, be it chrome or timber or natural gas. But these would be huge commitments of long duration requiring the kind of trust on both sides that no one yet dares proclaim.

U-2 Recalled

The last time the United States and Russia reached this point of exploration and preparation for a presidential visit was in 1960, when the capture of a U-2 spy plane in Siberia shattered the Russians' fragile confidence, canceled the summit meeting with President Eisenhower and led to a new period of tension and arms competition.

Neither Vietnam nor Czechoslovakia nor any of the great intervening events ever long deterred the two great powers from reaching out toward each other, with a wary eye on China. But it has taken nearly 12 years to overcome the accumulated tensions and to reach a new plateau of military and diplomatic equilibrium.

Though scarred by past failure and still wary of American intentions, the Russians want to climb the mountain again.

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ng Ahead to
From M
By Max Frankel

...erek Pledges a Better Life Polish Red Party Congress

By James Feron

...RSAW, Dec. 6 (NYT).—
...rd Gierek, Poland's Com-
...t party chief, opened the
party congress today, near-
year after the economic riots
brought him to power, with
gram pledged to improving
living conditions.

...king a new mandate from a
that has been thoroughly
...ealed in the wake of the
...r and painful" pre-Christ-
fighting, Mr. Gierek outlin-
long and difficult economic
ahead.

...58-year-old former miner
regional party chief spoke
...1,815 delegates, 70 percent
...em attending a congress for
...irst time. Lined up behind
Gierek were all the party
... of the Warsaw Pact
...ns, including Leonid I.
...nev, the Soviet leader.

Gierek's lengthy address
...imed little that he and his
...es have not been saying to
rank and file, factory work-
...armers and consumers since
...ering from the "brink of
war" last December.
...was intended this time for
...num exposure, not only at
...where it was broadcast and
...ed, but throughout the
...m bloc and beyond. He
...d to be using the party
... to seek non-party support
...s program.

Gierek went out of his way
...al old wounds, citing some
...rly discredited Polish offi-
for their achievements and
finding something nice to
...bout Wladyslaw Gomulka,
...ormer party chief who has
blamed for the riots.

Gomulka, who is technical-
"suspended" member of the
...ing party Central Commit-
...was a "major contributor,"
Gierek said, "in the final
... of the struggle against the
..." and in the "first years
...ople's power" in Poland.

...new Polish chief was in-
...pted frequently by applause
three-hour address that
...d over the party's newly
...d five-year program of
...mic and social reform.

...heaped lavish praise on the
...t Union for its "understand-
of Poland's difficulties and
...ance in seeking to overcome

A major loan, thought to
...ount $100 million from Mos-
was instrumental in easing
...ood shortages and providing
goods necessary a year ago
...aintain a measure of tran-
...ty at home.

our international policy,"
Gierek said, "the key role
is played by our links with the Soviet Union."

Mr. Gierek touched lightly on foreign affairs, saying of the Indo-Pakistani war that "only a political settlement in East Pakistan which meets the aspirations and will of the population and enables the refugees to return home can end the bloodshed and terminate a conflict that is increasing international tension."

Mr. Brezhnev, who arrived here yesterday after a train journey lasting more than 24 hours, is expected to speak of the fighting on the subcontinent when he addresses the congress tomorrow.

...th Cup Teammate ...ld on Drug Charge

...OUTHAMPTON, Dec. 6 (Reu-
...).—Terance G. Hiscock, a
...ber of Prime Minister Edward
...th's Admiral's Cup yacht rac-
team earlier this year, was ac-
...d in court here today of
...gling £100,000 worth of mari-
...a into Britain.

...Hiscock, 34, was navigator
...rd Cervantes IV, one of three
...ts in Mr. Heath's successful
...iral's Cup team.

...Hiscock was charged with
...ulent evasion of the pro-
...on on the importation of
...uana. The court was told he
...rrested after arriving at this
England port from Tangier
...October aboard a car ferry.

Tortured for Christ!



Milan Haimovici

...eran pastor Milan Haimo-
... spent eight years in Ro-
...ian jails passing through
...scribable tortures. The
...munists placed him bare-
...on burning coals. He was
...gely beaten in the groin
made to empty barrels
... with the human waste of
...sands of prisoners with his
hands. However, his faith
stood all these trials. Even
...munist officers as they
...e later about it, were filled
such respect that they
off their hats when speak-
about this living saint.
...sands of Christian pris-
...s died in Romanian Com-
...ist jails. A complete ac-
...t of their courageous faith
stand for the Lord is con-
...d in the book TORTURED
CHRIST, by Rev. Richard
...nbrand, a bestseller in 25
...ages.

...interested in the plight ...ur persecuted brethren ...nd the Iron and Bamboo ...ains.

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Israel Calls Reply to OAU 'Affirmative'

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that Israel's "affirmative reply" to peace proposals by African heads of state could unfreeze the deadlock in Middle East negotiations without prior surrender by either party of its rights, claims or positions.

Mr. Eban told the General Assembly that the Organization of African Unity peace mission of heads of state of Senegal Cameroun, Nigeria and Zaire, who visited Cairo and Jerusalem recently, made a sincere effort to assist the two governments to overcome obstacles which have blocked negotiations.

The African leaders submitted six proposals to Egypt and Israel.

They proposed that the parties resume indirect negotiations, under the auspices of UN intermediary Gunnar V. Jarring and within the terms of Security Council Resolution 242, of November, 1967, in order to reach a peace agreement.

"Our reply is that Israel agrees to resume negotiations without prior conditions under the auspices of Mr. Jarring within the terms of Resolution 242 in order to reach a peace agreement," Mr. Eban declared.

Mr. Eban further said that Israel agreed to open negotiations on each of the proposals put forward by the African heads of state. These included an interim agreement for reopening the Suez Canal, setting up secure and recognized boundaries, and withdrawal of Israel troops from their present positions.

Cancer-Virus Study Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

young girl's cancer cells were injected into fetal kittens still in the mother cat's womb. After birth, some of the kittens developed tumors which showed strong evidence of being human cancer tissues rather than animal. From one of these cancers, much virus has been obtained.

In interviews by telephone, Dr. Gardner and Dr. Huebner both said the evidence to date suggests strongly but does not yet prove, that a human virus has been found in these cancer cells. Whether it is a virus that caused the original cancer is unknown. Attempts to prove that point will be the focus of future research.

The work by Dr. Stewart and her colleagues at Georgetown also involved tissue culture cells derived originally from a cancer patient, but did not involve animal research. Instead, the team used a new chemical technique developed by Dr. Wallace P. Rowe and colleagues of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases to coax forth hidden viruses from cells growing in tissue culture.

The method has been used to find animal cancer viruses in cancer cells from which all detectable trace of the virus had disappeared.

Promising Method

Dr. Stewart said the new research marks the first time this highly promising method has been used to find a virus in cells derived from human cancer tissue.

"We do feel this virus is a potential human cancer virus," she said.

For both of the new candidate viruses there is suggestive chemical, immunologic and other evidence that the agent in question is not just an animal virus but is one that infects human cells primarily. Whether these are human cancer viruses is a question that will require much further study. Research to prove this crucial point is already planned or beginning.

French Ex-Minister Charged in Tax Case

PARIS, Dec. 6 (AP).—A former French secretary of state for fine arts was charged with tax fraud tonight, several days after the arrest of a Paris tax inspector. More arrests were expected.

André Cornu, 79, a secretary of state in several of the Fourth Republic governments between 1951 and 1954, is a member of the Academy of Fine Arts.

The tax inspector, Edouard Dega, was charged last week with having given advice on how to fraudulently avoid personal income tax.

NATO Talks Will Discuss Meeting Reds

U.S. Now Committed To East-West Session

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6 (UPI).—The proposed all-European conference on East-West détente will top the agenda in a week of talks between the United States and its Atlantic allies starting tomorrow, diplomatic sources said today.

Foreign and defense ministers of the 15 members of NATO are meeting this week for the bi-annual talks on Western defense problems.

For the first time, the ministers meet with the United States firmly committed to the idea of an all-European conference designed to reduce East-West tension.

The United States has withheld its approval until recently because of doubts such a conference would do more than act as a propaganda forum for the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies, diplomats said.

Special Meeting

The allied ministers this week are expected to approve convening of a special NATO deputy foreign ministers' meeting early next year to consider ways to proceed on the conference on European security and cooperation.

At the same time, the Finnish government will be holding bilateral conversations with all the governments involved as preparation for a conference it hopes will be held in Helsinki.

The United States had been holding back on the European security conference while awaiting progress on the idea of East-West troop cuts.

A high-level NATO meeting in early October appointed former NATO Secretary-General Manlio Brosio as "explorer" to visit Moscow and other East European capitals.

Mr. Brosio's task was to seek clarification of Warsaw Pact thinking on how mutual and balanced force reductions could be negotiated.

The Soviet Union has not yet invited Mr. Brosio to Moscow, dashing allied hopes he might have been able to report to this week's meeting on his talks.

The Warsaw Pact is reported to believe the East-West troop cuts could best be negotiated under the aegis of the all-European security conference.

Laird Optimistic

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today he thought the Soviet Union would issue an invitation soon to Mr. Brosio to begin talks on mutual troop cuts in Europe.

He said the timing of the meeting was in Moscow's hands. Mr. Laird spoke to newsmen before leaving for the NATO ministerial meeting in Brussels.

11 Congressmen Ask 25% U.S. Tax On French Goods

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (UPI).—Eleven congressmen have introduced a bill that would increase the surcharge on imported French products from 10 percent to 25 percent "until France takes stronger action to fight the processing and trafficking of heroin."

Reps. Charles M. Rangel, D., N.Y., and Ben B. Blackburn, R., Ga., coauthors of the measure, said in a news release yesterday that "France must make more than the token effort it has been making to put the drug producers and drug smugglers out of business."

They criticized the planned transfer out of France of John Cusack, European desk chief of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, who they said is "a critic of ineffective French anti-drug efforts and is generally recognized as the most active American drug fighter in France."

Without citing names, the two congressmen also charged, "We have seen the indictment of a top-level French official who now refuses to come to the United States and stand trial on narcotics charges. An officer at the French Consulate in New York, implicated in an international dope-smuggling ring, has refused to appear before a federal grand jury. A former French ambassador has publicly admitted knowledge of diplomatic complicity in heroin traffic. Yet the French government wants the American people to naively believe they are doing their best."

Italian Police Stage 7-Province Operation

ROME, Dec. 6 (UPI).—The police staged their second large-scale operation in four days today, setting up roadblocks and raiding bars and garages in seven provinces of northern and central Italy.

Officials said a force of 1,312 carabinieri checked the identities of 16,448 persons, arrested five who were caught committing crimes and nine wanted on arrest warrants and filed various charges against 106.

In addition, they recovered 18 stolen cars and other loot valued at more than $41,600, seized six illegally owned guns, withdrew 43 driving licenses and issued 117 tickets for traffic violations.



United Press International.

THE NOSES KNOW—Because scientists have found that human noses are the best odor detection and measuring instrument, special "odor panels" have been organized by Combustion Engineering Inc. in Wellsville, N.Y. The panel of company employees sniffs and grades samples of air pollution odors sent to company from other plants. Panel works in special room whose air is cycled through activated carbon. Members were screened using triangle test which measures one's ability to pick out odd odorant from group of three liquid samples at various degrees of concentration.

Obituaries

Andreyev, 76, Stalin's Aide, Soviet Ex-Deputy Premier

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (UPI).—Andrei A. Andreyev, 76, a chief deputy of Josef Stalin, died yesterday "after a grave illness," Tass said today.

Mr. Andreyev served Stalin in a variety of posts, but after the dictator's death he was eased out of the councils of power. His highest office was that of deputy premier from the end of World War II until 1953.

He was not disgraced, and served until 1962 as a member of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet parliament.

He was born in 1895 in the Smolensk region, and as a youth lived and worked in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad. In 1914 he joined the Bolshevik party and plunged into preparations for the revolution that came in 1917.

He was sent around Russia to organize workers into trade unions that supported the Bolsheviks. Later he worked in the Urals, in the Ukraine and eventually in Moscow as an official of the trades union council.

Candidate for Politburo

By 1920 Mr. Andreyev had become a member of the powerful Central Committee of the Communist party, and by 1926 he was a candidate member of the élite of that body, the Politburo, and a disciple of Stalin as he gathered power in the young Soviet Union.

Mr. Andreyev held key government jobs during the late twenties and early thirties, including the commissariat for transportation. By 1932 he had risen to full membership in the Politburo and he became one of the few early members who were not shot or imprisoned.

During World War II, Mr. Andreyev used his organizational abilities in the critical field of transportation and agriculture. His work was rewarded in 1946 with the deputy premiership.

Thomas A. Burke

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6 (AP).—Thomas A. Burke, 73, a former Democratic senator and former Cleveland mayor, died yesterday.

Mr. Burke had the longest term of service of any Cleveland mayor, remaining in office for a span of eight years and 10 months. He became mayor Jan. 4, 1945, when Frank J. Lausche resigned to become governor, and served until 1953, when he decided not to seek a fifth term.

Defeated by Bender

Mr. Lausche appointed him to the Senate before his mayoral term was up, naming him to complete the vacancy left by the death of Sen. Robert A. Taft.

Mr. Burke ran for the remainder of Sen. Taft's term in 1954 but was defeated by the late George H. Bender, losing by 6,041 votes out of the 2.5 million votes cast.

Before becoming mayor, Mr. Burke was Cleveland law director in Mr. Lausche's cabinet.

Mr. Burke's first wife, Josephine, died in 1964. On Dec. 15, 1965, Mr. Burke married Evelyn Sedgwick, a widow, who survives.

Maurice L. Sindeband

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Maurice L. Sindeband, 84, an engineer, inventor and business executive, died yesterday.

Mr. Sindeband, a former president of the Ogden Corp., an industrial holding company, was vice-chairman and a director of the concern at his death.

As an inventor, he was credited with several devices, including an automatic train control system, an automatic reactor for electric power circuits, an electronic voltage regulator for generators and a method of preventing lightning from damaging high-tension transmission lines.

John Mason Kemper

ANDOVER, Mass., Dec. 6 (NYT).—John Mason Kemper, 59, for 23 years headmaster of Phillips Academy, the nation's oldest and one of its most prestigious preparatory schools, died Saturday.

In October, Mr. Kemper announced unexpectedly his resignation to the school's 900 students. He said that he no longer had the "staying power" to perform the duties of his job. In February he had undergone chest surgery for a condition that proved malignant.

When Mr. Kemper was installed as 11th headmaster of the school, more popularly known as Andover, he became the first head in more than 70 years who was not chosen from the faculty. He was head of the planning section of the Historical Division of the Army when he was appointed.

Nearly 15 years later, John Monro, dean of Harvard College, described Mr. Kemper as "one of the really great headmasters."

One of Mr. Kemper's educational goals was to combat the idea that private schools were training grounds for snobs.

Like other prominent preparatory schools, Andover soon combed the country for bright recruits of all races, religions and economic backgrounds.

Heavy Floods Take 5 Lives In Barcelona

Police Hunt for More; Communications Cut

BARCELONA, Dec. 6 (UPI).—Five inches of rain which fell on Barcelona Province within a few hours today turned mountain rivulets into torrents, flooded homes and factories and buried several persons under rocks and rubble.

Police said five bodies have been recovered from under collapsed walls. They were searching for more bodies in the Llobregat River, where a bridge collapsed as a truck and a passenger car were passing over it.

The floods hit a region which was recovering from inundations last September which claimed 22 lives and caused damage estimated at more than $100 million.

Four bodies were recovered from a suburban home which was destroyed as a railway dam slid down on it. Another person was killed by a collapsing wall in downtown Barcelona, police said.

Roads Out

The floods cut roads and railways throughout the province, washed out telephone lines and the coaxial television cable linking Spain with France, and cut off water and electricity.

Hundreds of persons were evacuated from flooded suburbs, most of them from residential areas along the Mediterranean coast south of Barcelona.

North of the city, a commuter train was blocked in a tunnel by floods. Passengers were led out safely.

The flood hit the SEAT auto plant, Spain's largest factory, thousands of whose workers went on a strike Saturday to press their demands for wage increases.

Flood Ends Strike

The floods brought them back to work. A SEAT spokesman said the workers returned to fight the floods and clean their working place of mud and rubble swept in by the water.

In downtown Barcelona, tons of mud were swept down the streets from Tibidabo mountain toward the sea front. Giant traffic jams were caused by the electricity cuts, which put out traffic lights.

Floods on a smaller scale were reported from Valencia and Navarre Provinces.

S. Korea Restricts Freedoms, Warns of Threat From North

SEOUL, Dec. 6 (UPI).—President Park Chung Hee declared a state of emergency today because of what he termed a grave threat from North Korea and the admission of China to the United Nations.

He told South Koreans the price of defending freedom may include forsaking "some of the freedoms we now enjoy."

Mr. Park said the North Koreans have increased infiltration of agents into the South and have turned the whole of North Korea into a huge garrison with considerable fortifications. He said there are 1.4 million militiamen and 700,000 Red Youth Guards supporting 500,000 regular army troops.

[Kim Seong Jin, Mr. Park's press secretary, told Richard Hallonan of The New York Times in an interview that "we have to look at things from the viewpoint of Korean interests, not of the big powers' interests." He contended that "to compete with the North Korean Communists, we have to reform our posture so that we have the capability and strength for national survival and to protect our constitutional system."

[Diplomatic observers here said Mr. Park had declared the emergency out of anxiety over what he considers Korea's precarious international position while the world's giant powers are shifting to a new balance of power. His national emergency program forbids "all social unrest that risks national security" and prohibits "irresponsible arguments on national security matters." Diplomats said they had seen no signs of an imminent invasion, that the number of infiltrated agents had been declining, and that they had largely shifted from the terrorism of three years ago to distributing propaganda leaflets.]

Short of Martial Law

The state of emergency falls just short of martial law. But the government declined to say exactly what restrictions people will face. It did say it will not tolerate social unrest which endangers national security.

Government sources said the state of emergency would remain "as long as tension mounts in Korea."

"We must be aware of the fact that local tension in the Korean peninsula is constantly mounting," Mr. Park said. He said China had recently supported the North Korean demand for dissolution of UN forces and other UN agencies in Korea and he said it portended danger for South Korean security.

"Japan, our neighboring country, has embarked on more frequent contact with both Communist China and North Korea," he said. "Only we, the Koreans who have the personal experience, can tell how terrible the Asian Communist menace is."

Despite the declaration, the Seoul government said it would continue in the current Red Cross talks between South and North Korea on ways to help unite families scattered since the Korean war of 1950-1953.

"I am deeply worried, lest our people should again fall victims of the popular catchwords as 'the thaw' and 'détente' to degenerate the people's thinking to the extent where people tend to resort to such wistful terms as 'not so likely to happen,' which was so characteristic of the prevalent mood of the prewar period of the early 1950s," Mr. Park said.

"It is self-evident that the aggressor's sword and gun cannot be warded off with only callings of 'peace' and 'freedom,'" he said.

U.S. Sees No Attack

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—The United States has no evidence that North Korea is planning an imminent attack on South Korea, a State Department spokesman said today.

"We don't altogether share the views of the South Korean government," the spokesman said.

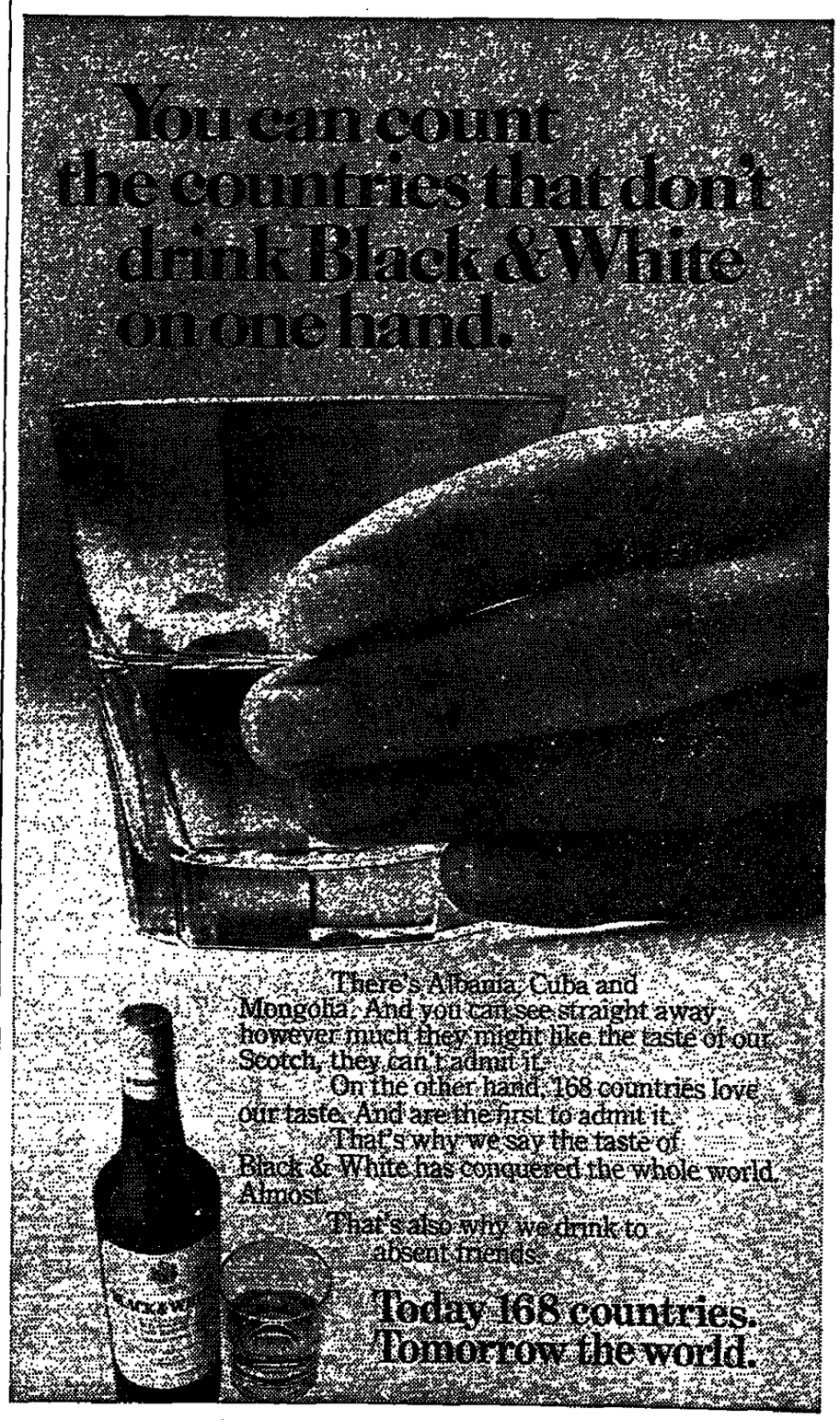
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She's Fighting a Conviction for Abortion

By Jon Nordheimer

'I'm a convicted felon now because I chose not to bring another child into this world.'

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. (NYT). —Life for 23-year-old Shirley Wheeler has always been on the shadow side of the "American dream."

The eighth child of a Southern millhand, she was 13 months old when her mother died and her alcoholic father abandoned the brood. She was raised by friends and relatives in North Carolina and by the age of 16 she was a castoff. And two years later—as a result, she says, of being raped by two youths—she was a mother.

Now Shirley Wheeler has been found guilty in Florida of aborting another child she carried and did not want. The first woman in the state ever prosecuted and convicted under an abortion law that has its origins in the early 19th century, she is also believed to be the first American woman ever held criminally responsible *for submitting to abortion*, and possibly the first in the English-speaking world.

"I'm a convicted felon now because I chose not to bring another child into this world that I couldn't afford to take care of," Miss Wheeler said. "I was afraid of having an abortion, but I was even more afraid of having another baby."

Appeal

Miss Wheeler's appeal is now before the Florida Supreme Court. She was convicted of manslaughter last July after a two-day trial under the provisions of an abortion law that was copied by Florida in 1866 from a New York statute that was written nearly 40 years earlier. The state charged that she had assisted in the termination of the life of a "quick" fetus, one that had moved inside the womb.

Miss Wheeler did not deny that she had had the abortion, but she contended that the fetus was less than 5 months old at the time and that she had never experienced fetal movement. She was sentenced in October to two years probation.

Miss Wheeler, whose long auburn hair frames a lightly freckled face, shares a small Daytona Beach flat with Robert Wheeler, a $100-a-week binder in a local printing shop. They are not married, although Miss Wheeler has taken his name.

She says that she could not marry Mr. Wheeler even if she chose to because she is still legally the wife of a South Carolina man she lived with briefly at 18 after the birth of her son. The son is now being raised by her relatives.

Miss Wheeler's conviction has made her an instant heroine-martyr figure to thousands of other women in the nation who see her as a victim of archaic abortion laws. She was cheered when she spoke last month at a Women's National Abortion Action Coalition rally in Washington by a crowd that carried signs demanding, "Defend Shirley Wheeler."

Strange Role

She is strangely cast in the role, for her white working class background contrasts sharply with that of the women who support her. For the most part, they tend to be middle class, frequently college educated, and often black.

"Shirley is a very compelling person," said Nancy Stearns, a lawyer for the Center for Constitutional Rights in Washington, who is handling the appeal. "She's quiet and unassuming, yet very strong in her beliefs. And she's not just a middle-class kid who got in trouble. She's been through a lot of hard times."

The case has even fostered a loose legal liaison between elements in the Women's Liberation Movement and Playboy magazine, a frequent target of feminists who describe its content as a wellspring of sexism.

"This case is too important to get involved in philosophical disputes with [feminists]," declared Burton Joseph, executive director of the Playboy Forum Foundation, which has entered the Wheeler case as a friend of the court. "Our only goal is to abolish an unconstitutional discriminatory law . . . and that should be their goal, too."

Like other Florida coastal cities, Daytona Beach has a nucleus of *young counterculture drifters*. They are lured here by the sun and other attractions of a resort area. They fill menial jobs and usually are blamed by the local authorities for increases in petty crime or drug abuse.

On the Fringe

The Wheelers lived on the fringe of this group, staying clear of trouble except for one occasion when she was fined $18 for "slandering" a policeman who had given her a jaywalking ticket. Until her arrest on the abortion charge, she held low-paying jobs as a sewing machine operator and a clerk in a wig shop.

Miss Wheeler contends that she was prosecuted by the local authorities because of her life style, because she was not wealthy and because she refused to cooperate with the police and identify her abortionist.

Horace Smith, *the prosecutor*, said charges were filed because for the first time authorities had both proof of the abortion and a "corpus delicti" (the fetus). He said they were found when Miss Wheeler was hospitalized during a miscarriage. She had gone to the hospital when she began hemorrhaging and both the fetus and a catheter were found. The authorities learned that about a month earlier, when Miss Wheeler was about 3 1/2 months pregnant, she had gone to an abortionist who inserted a catheter into the amniotic sac and thereby induced a miscarriage.

"We, of course, could have made some arrangements if she had turned state's evidence against the abortionist," Mr. Smith said, "but she told us it was none of our business."

Adamant

Miss Wheeler remains as adamant today although she said that the fear of going to prison had given her an ulcer.

"I've really had some bad luck in my life and I don't want to bring a child into this world who may have to go through the same thing," said Miss Wheeler, a soft-spoken woman who describes herself as "average in everything—*intelligence, ability and looks.*"

Miss Wheeler said she still experiences guilt feelings that her own birth contributed to the early death of her mother.

She said her first attempt at abortion, after the rape in North Carolina, was an experience shared by many unwed, pregnant teen-agers.

"I felt so ashamed and dirty and I had no one to turn to," she said. "I kept it secret for five months and during that time I went to every dance I could and jumped off the front porch every night."

In the last months of that pregnancy, she said, she developed a condition that caused high blood pressure and other ailments that later prevented her from using birth control pills or intrauterine devices.

She drifted to Daytona Beach *four years ago and met Mr.* Wheeler. In 1969 she underwent her first successful abortion when she was six weeks pregnant. Another pregnancy the following year was the one that led to her arrest. Since then Mr. Wheeler has had a vasectomy, she said.



NYT.

Shirley Wheeler

Making News and Third-Rate Sale

By Souren Melikian

CHARTRES, France, Dec. 6 (IHT).—It is generally difficult to make news with a third-rate auction. Yet this is what has happened with the sale of the late Axel L. Wenner-Gren's collection—in Chartres of all places.

The wire services got involved and Paris was alive with rumors that the Swedish authorities had done their best to prevent the sale from taking place outside Sweden. It had a plausible note: the late Mr. Wenner-Gren left an estate reportedly valued at more than $1 billion when he died in 1961.

Whoever originated the rumor campaign deserves to be warmly congratulated. For, after seeing the 101 lots which were auctioned yesterday by Jean Lelièvre with the assistance of Georges Heim-Gatrac, I doubt very much that anybody remotely familiar with painting could have possibly come away with the impression that Sweden was losing its art treasures.

I have never seen so many bad pictures being awarded the honor of color reproduction in a lavishly illustrated catalogue. The Wenner-Gren collection would appear to have consisted chiefly of pictures which could only be "attributed" to a master or "of the school of" this master.

Only 14 of the 70 first lots—the others hardly mattered—were stated to be "by" a painter—i.e. guaranteed as such by the expert. These were generally by obscure painters whose names would be *familiar to only a handful* of collectors. Among the paintings, the best were Swedish. I noted a full-size portrait of a Swedish marshal (Benght-Horn) by David Kloeker von Ehrenstrahl, about 2 meters high—the dimensions were not given in the catalogue. At 11,420 francs, this highly academic work by a painter born in Hamburg but working under strong French influence, was probably one of the best buys in the sale. It certainly deserved to go back to Sweden —an opinion apparently shared by the Swedes themselves for a Swedish official bid for it and eventually got it.

Apart from this portrait and a very few other pictures, the rest of the collection was of negligible interest. There was a portrait of a man attributed to El Greco. It fetched 22,570—which, of course, would be ludicrous for a Greco of this size—such a work would normally fetch about 1 million francs. But 22,570 was far too much for a derived model, heavily restored. A certificate written by a Prof. G. Glück in 1933 expressing this gentleman's favorable opinion of the work was not enough to incite buyers to compete for it.

Certificate

A few minutes later, a "Virgin and Child," supposedly by the Maître du Saint-Sang, a famous Flemish master whose real name remains a mystery, made only 10,528 francs. It was accompanied by another of Prof. Glück's certificates, dated February, 1933. If unquestionable, such a picture would normally be worth ten times the final bid.

As a matter of fact, several picturer in the sale seemed barely plausible to me—such as a religious scene said to belong to the Northern Italian school of the 17th century or a portrait of a man, boldly ascribed to the "School of the Clouets, late 16th century."

Three lots deserved serious consideration from international buyers and all were Flemish. A picture said to be "by Jacop Jordaens and his workshop" carried two certificates, one from the Dutch art historian Hofstede de Groot and the other from Prof. Glück. It was knocked down at 171,000 francs, which, again, would be very little money if the picture were by the master's own hand.

A pair of seascapes by Abraham Storck, dated 1700, rose to 88,360—about the right price. Last came a picture representing "David Fighting a Bear" by Peter Paul Rubens "and his workshop." A certificate written by Burchard and countersigned by Wilhelm von Bode, the famous German curator and art historian, suggested that the animals, including the bear locked in combat with David, might be by F. Snyders, and that Rubens had painted David. The final price, 288,600 francs, was once again what French dealers call *un juste prix*: about one-tenth of what a picture unquestionably by Rubens would have fetched—and far more than what a pupil's work might be expected to make.

If one were to pass judgment on such a sale, one might safely say that the pictures could hardly have sold better anywhere else. Certainly they were better suited to the country setting of Chartres than to the limelight of an international auction in one of the world capitals. Sweden did not do badly since the country got the best lot at a very reasonable price. The Wenner-Gren heirs have every reason to be satisfied. And the local gentry obviously enjoyed themselves.

Art in London

Adolph Gottlieb, Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle St., London W.1.

In 1947, Gottlieb wrote: "Certain people always say we should go back to nature. I notice they never say we should go forward to nature. It seems to me they are *more concerned that we* should go back, than about nature." And four years earlier, he and Rothko had opined that "painting should be to adventure into an unknown world." As the years passed, Gottlieb fined down the number of elements in his large abstracts to a very few, those few used with most telling effect by brilliant feats of balance and scintillating juxtapositions of color.

The earliest work in the present exhibition, "Counterpoise" (1959), and the most recent "Ochre & Gold" (1971) have two simple and similar elements—the floating and slightly ovular disc and the splurge, like a shell-burst at night, or the smoke from a large gun, immediately after firing. But the emotional and aesthetic feeling conveyed by the two are wholly different and well-nigh contradictory, all done by the extraordinarily apt placings of the two components, and the marvelous subtlety of the colors of each of the two in relation to the field on which they are imposed.

* * *

French Impressionist Paintings, Kaplan Gallery, 6 Duke St., St. James's, London S.W.1, to Dec. 11.

Specially good in this exhibition are "Mist on the River" by E. Clary (1856-1936); a charming painting of a girl in a garden reading by Goeneutte (1853-1894); a particularly fine divisionist painting by Achille Laugé (1861-1944); and three works by Henri Martin (1860-1943)—in my view the best of the "underrated" French Impressionists.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Interallié Winner

PARIS, Dec. 6 (AP).—Pierre Rounet, a French journalist, today won the Interallié Prize for his novel "Casteil," a story of how an anesthesiologist recovered from an automobile accident. The prize is one of the major annual French literary awards.

Music in Italy

Triviality and Earnestness

ROME (IHT).—"Music is a *festa*," Sylvano Bussoti writes, in the program notes for his "7 Fogli," a work which received its world premiere in Rome last week. And for a *festa* (party), one should wear party clothes. So, on this occasion, Bussotti and his interpreters were draped in vestments designed by painter Timothy Hennessy. They were generally attractive, though they resembled India-print bedspreads, and often the effect was of children playing a dressing-up game on a rainy day.

Actually, these "seven pages" of Bussotti's are not new; this was only the *premiere of* their "stage version"; the music was written over 10 years ago, and a number of the pieces have been performed separately. Added together, and with a minimum of stage action, they still do not make up a theater work.

Bussotti is often a skilled musician and an inventive showman, but here one had the impression of minor works being inflated beyond their confines.

In this case, a shorter program (with or without Mr. Hennessy's unnecessary trappings) would have been more effective. As it was, soprano Carol Plantamura sang, with eerie precision, a sensitive setting of a poem by Aldo Braibanti, which was perhaps the best work of the seven.

* * *

The program at the Teatro Olimpico last week, sponsored by the ever-brave Accademia Filarmonica, also included the Roman premiere of Luciano Berio's "Passaggio," which was first seen at the Piccola Scala in Milan a decade ago. This work is called by the composer and his librettist Edoardo Sanguineti a "messa in scena": not an opera, but a piece for the stage. As such, it works. The single character—a soprano— is seen in various, generically horrible situations (arrest, prison, etc.), and is shouted at, mocked, and so on by a pair of choruses from the theater (one on either side of the balcony, at the Olimpico).

While Bussotti's piece failed, as theater, because of its basic triviality, Berio's comes perilously close to failure because of its unrelenting, aggressive earnestness. After 10 years, it already begins to seem dated, like Luigi Nono's "Intolleranza," which shares its theme and its indignation. Berio and Sanguineti, however, have created an excellent showpiece for a gifted singer, and soprano Elise Ross was utterly convincing and deeply moving. Marcello Panni conducted the chamber orchestra with fierce certainty. Carlo Emanuele Crespi's staging was deft, and there was a very handsome drop-curtain by Renato Guttuso.

WILLIAM WEAVER.

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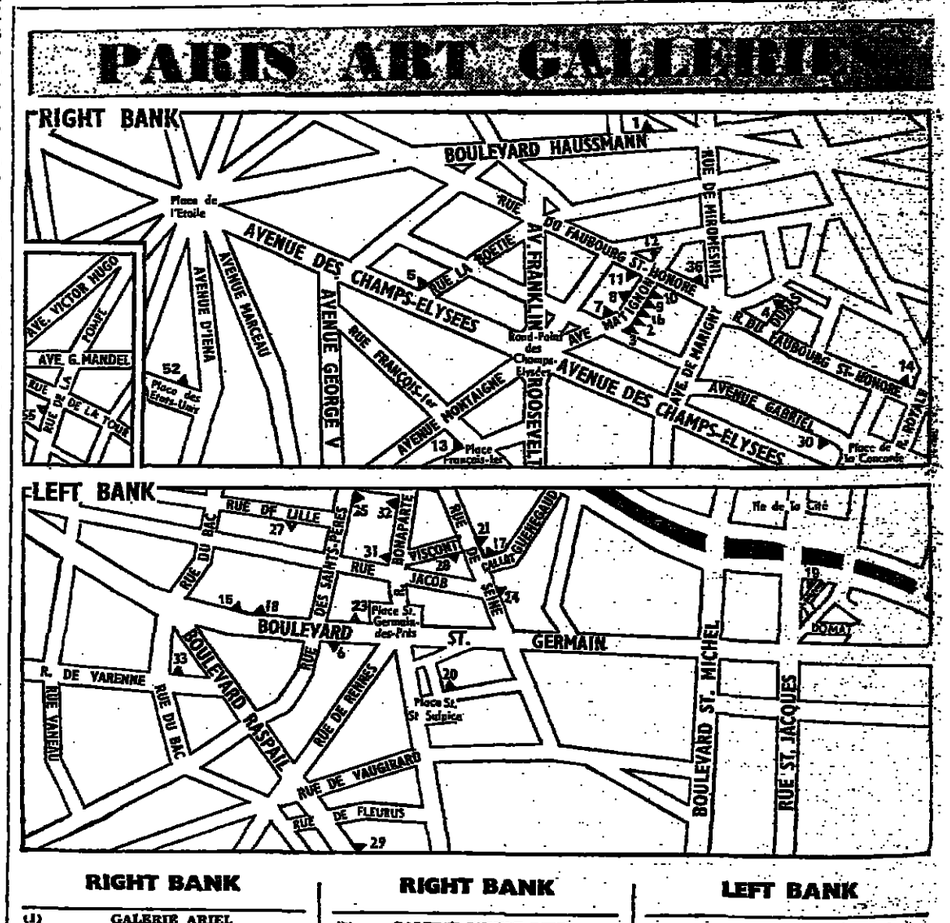
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FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1971

...l Sets Record High ...ollar Price Falls

...Dec. 6 (IHT).—The ...ped further on most ...arkets today and the ...d climbed as specula... impending devalua... dollar continued un...

... exception to the ... in Paris, where, ...ew exchange controls, ...strengthened.

...furt, the dollar set ... of 3.24 deutsche ...re closing at 3.252. ...e was a de facto ... of the mark of 12.5 ...pared to 11.5 Fri... the dollar closed at ...

...id the dollar would ...ed further if the ... had not intervened, ...estimated $4 million. ... bank is thought to ...t $15 million on ...d $14 million on Fri... port operations—the ... Nov. 1.

...manating from last ...p of Ten finance ...eeting in Rome that ... States is considering ...n of the dollar by ...10 percent is credited ... the latest round of ...

... the figure is widely ...e a negotiating ploy, ... the size many Euro... been urging and what ...

...Climbs ... Heavy ...r Sales

...Dec. 6 (NYT).—The ...aded today at 324.70 ...r as a result of the ... of the U.S. currency ...yo foreign exchange ...e rate was the lowest ...ar since the yen was ...ug. 28. Turnover ...o $148.79 million. ...was equivalent to 10.87 ...ward revaluation of ...se currency over the ... parity of 360 to the ...

...ased dollar selling was ...partly to the conclu... export contracts by ... medium size firms, ...lled in increased dol... for disposal, and ... the steps taken by ...ncerns to discount their ...s hurriedly.

...ted move, key cabinet ...egan today the first ...s of conferences to ...apan's position in the ...ference in Washington ...ignment of currencies. ...t members also dis... estic measures to cope ... deflationary conse... ...t a sharp revaluation ... would likely produce ...dy's economy.

... a strong current of ...government and busi... that a yen revalua... ...ercent or more would ...economy further into ...d recession. These ... therefore, that the ... should attempt to ...dion to a minimum.

...ional Reserves ...er Nations Rise

...TON, Dec. 6 (AP).— ... reserves of the less ...ations increased by ... in the year ending ..., with Libya leading ...mber of countries, a ...nment publication ...

..., published by the ...ent of Agriculture, ...one-third of the in... ...57 million, was by ...

...h a substantial in... ...ded Saudi Arabia, ...q and Venezuela. ...ficial gold and for... ...ge reserves, which ... $14.8 billion at the ...ember, now exceed

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Airbus May Harm U.S. Producers

By Robert J. Samuelson

PARIS (WP).—In the jumbo jet sweepstakes, the Europeans are running last, but they are running hard.

Their entry is the A-300B—a twin-engine, wide-bodied jet designed to carry from 200 to 250 passengers on short flights. From almost any vantage point, they are several laps behind the U.S. jumbo jets: The McDonnell Douglas DC-10, the Lockheed TriStar, and the Boeing-747.

All the U.S. planes are flying, and two of them, the DC-10 and the 747, are already in service. The TriStar is scheduled for first deliveries to major U.S. airline customers next spring.

By contrast, the nearest thing the Europeans have to a completed plane is a wooden mock-up. Test flights don't begin until next autumn and—if everything proceeds according to plan—the airlines will not receive their first planes before early 1974.

Are U.S. aerospace manufacturers comforted by this enormous head start? Hardly. More than four-fifths of the jets now operated by non-Communist airlines were built in America, but Aerospace, the official magazine of the Aerospace Industries' Association, warns:

"Today the United States faces a serious challenge from forward-looking nations that are charging into the aerospace industry field —charging ahead full tilt with government-encouraged and supported industries." The French and German governments, the major partners in the A-300B, have committed $433 million to the plane's development and pledged to guarantee $820 to $870 million in bank loans that will finance the initial production of the airbus.

[The Spanish Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that Spain will also participate in the A-300B project, Reuters reported. In addition, Spain will shortly sign an agreement to purchase four aircraft between 1972 and 1975, with an option to buy a further eight. Air France recently placed the first firm order for the plane —six, with an option for 10 more.]

The AIA glumly predicts erosion of the huge surplus in overseas plane sales, one of the sturdy pillars of the nation's wobbly balance of trade. Last year, net aerospace exports (exports minus imports) totaled $3.1 billion, with about half of that figure representing commercial planes.

The airbus poses a particular threat to the weakest of the U.S. aerospace giants, Lockheed. The airbus and Lockheed's TriStar are vying for a substantial order from British European Airways. If Lockheed loses, it will probably not sell enough TriStars to recover its huge investment in the plane. The possible upshot for Lockheed: Another flirtation with bankruptcy.

U.S. Orders Needed

A quick trip to the headquarters here of Airbus Industrie, manufacturer of the A-300B, will do nothing to calm the fears of U.S. aerospace executives. Roger Beteille, director of the project, predicts that final sales of the $12 to $13 million plane will approach 600—a feat that would require large orders from U.S. airlines.

However, Mr. Beteille's optimism is not shared universally. A number of British aerospace executives not associated with the airbus forecast final sales between 100 and 150, a figure which makes the A-300B's threat to U.S. industry look much less awesome.

Designed for short flights, the A-300B is slightly smaller and less expensive than either the DC-10 or the TriStar. In standard American seat configuration, the DC-10 and TriStar carry about 250 passengers against about 200 for the airbus. The price is $15 to $16 million versus $12 to $13 million.

For the airlines, the two-engine jet is supposed to be more versatile and cheaper on short trips than three-engine jets. In theory, savings reflect slightly smaller size and the reduction in fuel and maintenance expenses resulting from the elimination of an engine.

To sell the plane in the United States, however, will require more than convincing paper calculations. Airlines are creatures of habit. They are thoroughly familiar with Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, if not Lockheed, and Airbus Industrie recognizes that it must persuade potential U.S. customers that its servicing and responsiveness to complaints will match the U.S. competition. Rising protectionism could also hurt the A-300B.

Anticipating troubles, the French and the Germans decided to use the same General Electric engines designed for the DC-10. Airbus Industrie stresses that 22 percent of the plane is manufactured in the United States and that many of the more intricate parts are common to either the DC-10 or the TriStar, making the A-300B a natural complement to these other planes.

The sales pitch may work. But if it does not and if the A-300B fails to sell in the United States, the airbus could carry its biggest payload from the French and German Treasuries.

Strong Challenge From Europeans

Stagnation Seen Continuing In Europe During Next Year

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP).—Continued economic stagnation in Western Europe next year with rising prices and high unemployment was predicted yesterday by an authoritative British research institute.

Early settlement of the international monetary crisis will only partially improve the situation, the National Institute of Economic and Social Research said in its quarterly review of the world economy.

The institute, which is an independent organization, also took issue with European economists who criticize President Nixon for having acted Aug. 15 to halt the growing U. S. payments deficit and protect the American economy.

Economic growth will accelerate in the United States, Canada, Britain, Italy and Japan but in the remaining industrial nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, especially West Germany, any rise will be considerably restricted, the institute said.

Higher Unemployment

"Unemployment may have passed its peak in North America, but it has been rising in virtually every Western European country, and the increase may be expected to continue for some while yet," the institute said.

On President Nixon's new economic program, the institute said America's trading partners "may be entitled to resent the unilateral manner in which the American measures were introduced and the breach of international obligations which they involved. But having long complained that the United States was exporting inflation, they should be glad that steps have now been taken to control the inflation and to limit its export."

The institute also said: "It seems unfortunate that European countries should have reacted to the United States' measures by demanding an increase in the dollar price of gold"—a devaluation of the dollar.

The review recognized there were good arguments for and against increasing the price of gold "but the case in favor has been weakened by the successful introduction of SDRs—special drawing rights in the International Monetary Fund.

"Indeed," the institute added, "because of the legislative position in the United States, the demand for a change in the gold price, though it may be the price of French cooperation, can only have tended to delay a settlement of the monetary crisis."

Any sizable turnaround in America's continuing deficit with other industrial nations, the institute said, "must clearly tend to reduce output in those countries, however it may be brought about."

Discussing the British economy, the institute said real gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to increase 4.1 percent next year compared with an expected increase of only 1.1 percent this year and an increase of 1.7 percent in 1970.

GDP is the total value of goods and services produced in a country.

The institute's report also was optimistic about Britain's balance of payments prospects for next year, but it foresaw only little or moderate improvement in the country's serious unemployment and inflation problems.

The forecasts were based on present government policies, which the report recommended be revised to alleviate unemployment which, as of mid-November, totaled 926,000 in England, Scotland and Wales, or 4 percent of the total work force in these regions.

Regarding prices, the report said the "rate of inflation shows some sign of diminishing, but is still likely to remain severe" in 1972.

Korean Company Plans Super-Tanker Shipyard

SEOUL, Dec. 6 (NYT).—The government has approved a South Korean company's project to build a $60-million shipyard, capable of turning out annually five oil tankers of up to 290,000 tons, with the help of commercial loans from four European countries.

Promised loans and supplies of credit totaling $50 million are to be extended by Confel of Spain, Barclays Bank of Britain, Ferrostal & Kirchfeld of West Germany and the Banque de Suez of France.

A spokesman of the Hyundai construction company here said it plans to build the projected shipyard at the growing industrial complex of Ulsan, on the southeast coast of Korea, by July, 1973.

New Rules Spur Dollar Purchases On Paris Market

PARIS, Dec. 6 (IHT).—Spurred by the stiff new exchange controls announced last Friday, non-residents sought today to convert their franc accounts into other currencies before Dec. 10 when their accounts will become blocked. There was a sharp demand for dollars here, as expected, pushing the price of the dollar up and weakening the rate for the franc.

On the free financial franc market, one dollar was worth 5.41-.42 francs at the closing today. On Friday, by comparison, the dollar bought fewer francs at 5.38. At today's rate, the free franc was worth 18.47 cents, compared to 18.58 on Friday.

The Bank of France sold about $100 million to meet today's demand, exchange dealers estimated. Officials think $800 million to $1 billion will leave the country before Dec. 10.

On the commercial market, where the Bank of France continues to support the official parity, the dollar was worth 5.5315-65 francs, up from Friday's 5.5125.

The new exchange controls are aimed at not only deterring new speculative inflow to France, but more importantly to encourage such funds already here to leave.

For banking purposes, non-residents include foreigners working and living in France for less than two years. However, in elaborating on the new controls, the Finance Ministry has announced that the measures will not apply to the financial franc accounts of non-residents insofar as the accounts are composed of wages and other remunerations earned in France, social security and other pension incomes.

Bullish Move Seen

Margin Requirements Cut Sets Wall Street Guessing

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—The decision of the Federal Reserve Board to slash margin requirements for buying stocks caught Wall Street by surprise and was viewed immediately as a new and bullish ingredient in the investment atmosphere.

Late Friday the Fed announced that it was cutting to 55 from 65 percent the portion of the purchase price which investors must put up to buy in the stock market. (The balance of the cost is loaned to the investor by his brokerage firm.)

Basically, the action means more stock can be bought with the same amount of cash. Moreover, it could contribute to the degree of speculation in the market, since investors using margin accounts tend to be seeking relatively short-term capital gains.

The surprising aspect of the Fed's move was its timing. Cuts in margin requirements are sometimes interpreted as efforts to bolster a sagging market or reverse a decline theoretically by making more credit available for buying.

Sharp Rally

Friday's reduction, effective today, came in the midst of what appeared to be one of the sharpest rallies in Wall Street history. Following months of sliding, the market suddenly reversed itself Nov. 26 and shot upward.

With the rise continuing in the following five sessions, the Dow Jones industrial average has risen nearly 61 points in generally heavy trading. Sentiment in Wall Street has improved strongly because of the rally.

The market's upward spurt has been based on growing confidence that an accord will be reached on the world monetary front, that foreign investors will return to the U.S. market and that, ultimately, small investors will be drawn back in.

The lack of confidence in the outcome of Phase 2 has been offset by a general belief that corporate earnings will grow from 15 to 20 percent next year and that the stock market eventually will have to reflect this.

Now, suddenly and without warning, the Fed has injected a new element into an investment climate that already seemed markedly improved.

Over the weekend, market experts were attempting to judge what prompted the Fed's decision at what seemed to be an unusual juncture. One intriguing theory is based on the belief that the United States plans to yield to foreign pressure and formally devalue the dollar.

"I think the timing of this was most unusual on top of six strong sessions," said Robert H. Stovall, director of investment policy for Reynolds Securities. "Perhaps they're trying to improve psychology in preparation for a devaluation of the dollar."

Litton Italia Resumes Output, Settles Dispute

ROME, Dec. 6 (AP-DJ).—Litton Italia resumed production today at its Pomezia plant near Rome after 18 days of shutdown, the company announced.

The shutdown of the electronic equipment manufacturer, which employs 700, came on Nov. 16, following labor trouble. Litton Italia is an associate of Litton Industries Inc., of the United States.

A company spokesman said the Ministry of Labor had mediated an accord between management and representatives of four labor unions to end the labor difficulties.

Bond Trading In New York Hits Record

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Bond trading on the New York Stock Exchange has reached a record $5.01 billion so far this year, surpassing by 34 percent the previous mark of $4.5 billion for the whole of 1970, the NYSE reports.

Daily bond trading averaged a record $25.6 million in the 11-month period, compared with $17.7 million daily last year, the exchange said this weekend.

"Individual investors have been drawn to the bond market by high yields on corporate issues," said Robert W. Haack, the Big Board president.

He noted that high-grade industrial bond yields have averaged around 7 percent over the last year and top-rated utilities have yielded about 7.5 percent.

Small investors have been net sellers of equities for more than a year, reflecting their general disenchantment with the stock market. Some theorists hold that they have been switching into the bond market.

The Big Board's announcement would tend to support this, since bond trading on the exchange generally reflects public investor interest.

The vast majority of bond trading occurs over the counter and involves institutional investors.

Record New Issues

Another factor in the big upsurge this year, of course, would be the record volume of new corporate bond issues listed on the exchange.

Through November, 283 new issues totaling $18.6 billion were listed, compared with 246 issues totaling $17.7 billion all last year.

A total of 1,968 bond issues with a par value of over $145 billion were listed on the exchange at the end of last month, compared with 1,729 issues valued at $135 billion listed at the end of 1970.

Last year's record trading volume upset a standard that had stood for 48 years. The previous mark had been reached in 1922, when the total was $4.13 billion.

The unprecedented level of bond financing in recent years has prompted suggestions that American industry will have to turn increasingly to equity financing to balance its high level of debt. The high cost of debt financing also is a factor.

N.Y. Prices Falter Under Profit-Taking

Dow Drops 3.87 Points As Volume Increases

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices moved higher early today to stretch the dramatic rally of the last six sessions, but profit-taking forced most market averages into minus territory by the closing bell.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.87 to 855.72.

Wall Street analysts said the consolidation move was hardly surprising, in view of the Dow's stirring advance of nearly 61 between Thanksgiving and last Friday. Favorable developments aimed at breaking the impasse in the internatitonal currency crisis provided the main impetus for this rally.

In the first hour of trading today, the blue-chip average moved higher by more than 7 points. This initial gain was in response to the cut in margin requirements by the Federal Reserve Board after the market close on Friday.

But prices weakened steadily after 11 a.m. Volume totaled 17.48 million shares, up from the previous session's 16.75 million.

General Motors, a 5-point winner last week, gave up 2 1/4 to finish at 79 1/2. It plans to recall nearly 6.7 million Chevrolets—the biggest such recall in automotive history.

American Telephone & Telegraph traded at a 1971 low of 41 before closing at 41 1/8 with a loss of 3/8. It was the most active stock. Except for a brief period during the vicious 1970 bear market, when AT & T sold at a low of 40 3/8, the present price represents the poorest level in nearly a dozen years.

Leading glamour stocks gave ground along with some of the leading blue chips. International Business Machines dropped 7 3/4 to 313 1/4. Its gain last week amounted to 22 1/4.

Among other glamour issues, losses of more than 2 points each occurred in Texas Instruments, Burroughs, Zenith and Walt Disney Productions.

The Amex closed mixed, with the exchange average up 0.01.

Champion Home Builders led the actives, unchanged at 41 on 83,200 shares.

On the bond market the corporate sector ran into profit-taking around midsession and prices lost their 3/8 to 1/2 point opening gains to close unchanged at 1/4 point lower.

Prices in the government sector firmed through the midsession, particularly in bills where rates dropped five to 10 basis points. But thereafter prices tended to drift and closed mixed on the day.

GM Names Chairman

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—General Motors today named Richard C. Gerstenberg chairman and chief executive officer. He succeeds James M. Roche, who reaches the mandatory retirement age of 65 this month. Mr. Gerstenberg, who is 61 and a 39-year employee of GM, had been vice-chairman of the board and will take over as chairman Jan. 1.

All of these Shares have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

650,000 Shares

Hycel, Inc.

Common Stock
($.25 par value)

Of the above shares 550,000 shares are being sold by the Company and the remaining 100,000 shares are being sold by a Selling Stockholder as set forth in the Prospectus.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated
MORONEY, BEISSNER & CO. Inc.
BLYTH & CO., INC. — *duPONT GLORE FORGAN* Incorporated — *EASTMAN DILLON, UNION SECURITIES & CO.* Incorporated
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated — *LEHMAN BROTHERS* Incorporated — *PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS* Incorporated
SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated — *STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORPORATION* — *DEAN WITTER & CO.* Incorporated

December 7, 1971.

NOTICE TO STRUCTURAL STEELWORK CONTRACTORS

Government of Kenya
Nairobi Airport Development

The Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, on behalf of the Government of Kenya, invite applications from firms who wish to be considered for invitations to bid for the supply of structural steelwork for a new Passenger Handling facility to be constructed at Nairobi Airport.

The Contract will include the supply and supervision of erection on site of approximately 2,000 tons of structural steel, and 20,000 square meters of steel decking for floors and roofs.

The Government of Kenya has applied to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a loan to finance the Airport Development project. Tenders from member countries of the World Bank and Switzerland only can be considered.

Firms wishing to be invited to tender for the supply and supervision of the erection of this material must furnish the following information with their application:

(a) Name of firm and location of steel fabrication facilities;
(b) Details of previous experience in contract of a similar nature;
(c) Financial capability and resources available;
(d) Details of general organization, manufacturing and fabrication facilities.

Applications containing the above information together with a deposit of £125 sterling, £100 of which will be returnable on submission of a bona-fide tender, must be addressed to:

Crown Agents (CS7/VARCS 1/36781)
4 Millbank, London SW1P 3JD,
to arrive not later than Friday, December 31st, 1971.

with a copy sent directly to: The Engineer in Chief
Ministry of Works,
P.O. Box 30260,
Nairobi, Kenya.

and a further copy sent directly to: Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners (Africa)
P.O. Box 30020,
Nairobi, Kenya.

(The deposit of £125 will be refunded to those firms who do not meet the prequalification requirements.)

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18¾	13	AbacusF .74g	19	15¼	15¼	15½	15½	— ¼
85⅝	54	AbbtLb 1.10	132	58½	58½	57	57	—1
60	45	ACF Ind 2.40	59	50¾	57⅜	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
17½	10½	AcmeClev .80	15	13	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
64⅜	41	Acme Mkt 2b	103	41¾	41¾	41⅜	41½	+ ¼
14¾	12	AdmsEx .86g	43	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
19⅝	9	Ad Millis .20	23	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
49¼	23⅞	Address .75g	254	32½	32¾	31¾	31⅞	— ¼
21	8	Admiral	41	16¼	16¼	15½	15½	— ½
73⅛	45⅝	AetnaLfe 1.60	287	61½	61⅝	59¾	59¾	—1⅜
51	39¼	AetnaLf pf 2	7	54⅝	54½	54⅝	54½	+ ½
13¼	6⅛	Aguirre Co	10	8	8	8	8	+ ¼
29½	18	Aileen Inc	40	21½	21½	20	20	—1½
57⅛	44⅞	Air Prod .20b	x53	50	53⅛	50	50⅛	+ ½
26½	16¼	Alrcolnc .80g	132	18¼	18¼	17½	17½	— ½
5⅝	2⅞	AJ Industries	35	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
46⅛	32¼	Akzona 1a	134	32¾	33⅜	32¾	33¼	+1
18	15¼	AlasGas 1.10	9	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
29⅝	14¼	Alaska Inters	128	19⅜	20	18¾	18⅞	— ⅜
46	23⅛	AlbertoC .32	51	26⅜	27⅛	26¼	26⅞	— ¼
15¼	10¼	A'bertsns .36	28	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
24¾	15	Alcan Alum 1	230	18	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
24¼	12⅝	AlcoStand .30	45	15⅝	15⅝	14½	14⅝	— ¾
48⅛	38⅝	Alcon Lab .26	64	48⅛	49⅝	47¾	47⅝	— ⅜
31⅝	18	Alexndrs .30g	118	23¼	24¼	23¼	24	+ ¾
17⅛	11½	AllAmLf .24g	25	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	
18½	9½	Alleg Cp .20g	72	12¼	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ¼
32½	16	AllegLud 1.40	153	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
45⅛	35	AllegLud pf 3	6	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	19½	AllegPw 1.34	108	20⅝	20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	13⅝	AllenElE .67f	49	16⅝	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	Allied Ch 1.20	1656	28¾	28⅝	28¼	28¾	
38¾	25¼	Alld Maln .45	20	36⅝	37⅝	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅝
28⅝	15⅝	AlldMil's .75	16	17½	17¾	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	14½	Allied Pd .68	x23	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
49⅝	40	AlliedPd pf 3	x2	45¼	46	45⅛	46	+1⅛
37¾	24¼	AlliedStr 1.40	122	29	29⅜	28⅞	29	
90	52	AlliedStr pf 4	z110	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¾
10	5	Allied Super	75	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
9-16	¼	AllbSupmk rt	428	½	9-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
19⅝	10½	AllisCh .20g	138	11⅝	12	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
27½	20¼	AllrigtAut .60	25	25¼	25⅛	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
19½	12⅝	AlphaPC .10p	23	14	14	14	14	
70	36	Alcoa 1.80	97	44¼	44⅝	42½	42½	—1⅛
31¼	24⅝	AmalSug 1.60	7	26	26	26	26	— ¼
16½	9⅝	AMBAC .50	x144	11⅝	12½	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
25¼	19¼	Amer Es 1.20	10	20⅞	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ½
71½	35½	AmHess .30d	404	44	44¼	41½	42	— ⅞
157⅛	78½	AmeH pf3.50	49	96⅞	98	93	93	—2
78	53½	AAirFltr .80	22	77½	77⅛	75⅛	77½	
40⅝	21⅞	Am Airl .40p	228	39⅞	40	39⅝	39⅞	+ ¼
25	10	ABaker .20g	53	12½	12⅝	12¼	12½	
49¾	37	A Brnds 2.20	133	43	43⅞	42½	42⅝	— ⅜
51¼	25	AmBdcst 1.20	310	51	51	49½	49½	—1½
40⅞	30¼	AmB'dgM .24	6	40¼	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
45⅝	29⅝	Am Can 2.20	224	31⅞	31⅝	31¼	31½	— ¼
29½	24⅞	A Can pf1.75	x13	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ½
10⅝	5½	Am Cem .33f	37	6	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	23⅛	A Chain 1.60	11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
26⅛	19⅞	ACrySug 1.40	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
27½	23⅛	A Cyan 1.25	342	30¼	30⅜	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16¼	Am Distill 1	5	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
52⅝	28⅝	ADistTel .40g	46	50	50⅜	49⅝	49⅝	— ½
10⅝	7⅛	Am DualVest	8	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
14⅝	11½	ADuaVr pf.84	2	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	25⅛	AmE'Pw 1.70	733	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
14⅝	4¼	Am Exp Ind	165	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝	
62	28⅝	Am Exp pf	z140	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
23¼	16⅝	Am Fin 1.10	41	17	17¼	17	17	
21½	17⅞	AmFin pf1.50	z280	18¼	18½	18½	18½	— ½
28	24⅞	AGnBd 1.9.g	x59	26¾	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+ ¼
25	16	A Genins .50	171	19⅞	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	27⅜	A Gnln pf1.80	31	32½	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅜
14½	8⅞	Am Hoist .40	26	11	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ⅜
87⅛	70	A Home 1.70	155	87½	88	85¾	85¾	— ⅝
129	104¾	A Home pf 2	1	130	130	130	130	+1
40⅝	33⅜	Am Hosp .25	115	37	37⅜	36⅞	37	
19⅞	9	AmInvst .50g	68	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
38	23⅝	A Medical .12	63	30½	30¾	30¼	30½	+ ⅜
23¼	14¼	A Medicorp	887	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅜
37⅝	25¼	A MflC x 1.40	140	28⅝	28⅞	27⅞	28	— ⅝
106⅞	79	AMC'x pf5.25	30	83½	84½	83½	84½	+1¼
9	5⅞	Am Motors	328	7⅝	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ½
43½	34⅝	ANatGas 2.20	72	35	35¼	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅜
66¼	41½	AResDv .18g	217	51½	53	51½	51⅝	+ ¼
21⅝	16⅝	Am Seat .72	3	19¼	19¼	19	19	
38	24	Am Ship .60b	116	38½	39½	38	38	
28⅞	16⅝	ASmeltR 1.20	524	18⅞	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
63⅝	31⅜	AmSoAfr .70	42	37	38⅛	37	37½	+ ⅜
32¼	12	Am Stand .40	347	13½	13⅞	13½	13¼	+ ⅛
91	56	A Std pf4.75	52	58⅜	59	57⅛	57⅛	—1⅛
32	22½	Am Sterll .52	38	31	31	30⅞	31	— ⅛
12¼	6¼	AT&T wt	1673	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅛
53⅞	41¼	Am T&T 2.60	3084	41½	41⅝	41	41⅛	— ⅜
59⅛	54	Am T&T pf 4	239	57⅝	57⅞	57¼	57⅝	— ⅜
17	12	AWatWk .60	28	13⅝	13½	13	13	
18	15½	AW pref 1.25	z230	16	16	16	16	
23	13¼	Ameron .60	30	14⅝	15¼	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
19¼	14¼	Ametek .60a	23	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
43	27⅞	AMF Inc 1	623	41⅜	42	41¼	41¾	+ ⅜
37⅝	30¼	Amfac .60	181	34⅞	35	34⅜	34¾	+ ⅛
73¼	54	AMP Inc .64	192	61¾	62½	61½	62¼	+1
10⅝	5⅞	AmpPgh .45g	26	6⅝	7	6½	6½	
25⅝	10⅝	Ampex Corp	252	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
45	33	Amstar 1.70	x21	34	35⅛	34	34½	+ ¼
10⅛	9	Amstar pf.68	x6	9⅛	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅜
43¼	29½	Amsted 1.60	22	34⅜	35¼	34½	34⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅜	Amtel .20	67	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛	
23¾	11½	Anacond .30p	537	14½	14⅞	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
40	25¼	Anch Hock 1	x170	25	27	26	26⅞	+ ⅞
23	11⅞	Ancorp .48b	x42	12¼	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	36½	And Clay 1.20	50	40¾	41¼	40¾	41	+ ½
18½	11¼	ApacheCp .25	23	13½	13⅞	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	18⅝	ApcoO 1.29f	71	21¼	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	8½	Apeco Cp .16	168	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	APL Corp	8	23⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20½	
22	17⅝	APL pf C1.06	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	APL pf B.50	2	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
18⅝	7⅞	Applied Mag	61	19	19⅝	9½	9½	— ½
147½	117	ARA Svc 1.18	60	147	148¾	145	145	—1
26¼	14⅝	Arcata .14g	23	15⅞	17	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅜
39⅞	29½	ArcataN pf 2	1	32	32	32	32	+ ⅜
48⅜	33	Arch Dan 1	48	39⅝	41	39⅝	41⅜	+1⅜
45½	17⅞	Arctic Entrp	134	38½	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
25	17⅜	Ariz PSv 1.68	84	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
13	3⅞	Arlans D Str	83	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
18⅝	9⅝	Arlen RltyDv	457	14¾	14⅞	14	14	— ⅛
23⅝	15¼	Armco Stl 1	186	17¼	17⅝	15⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
30	26½	Armc pf 2.10	41	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
73¼	54	Armr pf4.75	z100	62⅛	62½	62½	62½	—1
43⅝	31⅝	Armst Ck .80	391	40¼	41	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅜
63¾	51½	ArmCk pf3.75	z10	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
41⅞	33¼	Arm Ru 1.80	25	37¾	38	37¾	38	+ ½
24¼	16⅞	Aro Corp .90	16	20	21	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
41	25	Arvin Ind 1	16	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
30½	19	Ashlb Oil 1.20	54	24	24⅝	23½	23½	
59	43⅜	AshlO pf2.40	2	48½	49⅛	48	48	
10⅝	6⅝	Assd Brew	15	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
58	43	Assd DG 1.20	77	54¼	55⅛	54¼	55⅛	+1⅜
35	24⅜	Assd Spg 1.20	13	27	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ¼
14⅞	7⅝	Assd Transp	45	9⅛	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	11⅜	Athlone .30a	79	12¼	12⅞	12	12¼	
25⅛	20⅛	AtlCyEl 1.40	53	21⅝	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
100	87¼	AtlCE pf5.87	5	90	90	90	90	
78¼	57⅝	Atl Richfld 2	692	65	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+ ¼
61	51	AtlRch pf3.75	z110	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+1
130¼	96½	Atl Rich pf 3	3	109	110	108¾	108¾	—1⅛
59¾	45¼	AtlRch pf2.80	15	49⅞	51⅛	49¼	49¼	— ⅜
3½	2⅛	Atlas Corp	125	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
14¼	7½	ATO Inc .08	94	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
68⅛	43⅝	Autom Data	38	69	69	67	67	—1¼
10⅝	4⅝	Automtn Ind	51	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅝	12½	Avco Corp	124	15	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	
5½	3⅛	Avco Cp wt	124	4	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
48⅝	37¼	Avco pf3.20	13	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞	44⅛	+1
28¼	25½	Avery Pd .24	41	28¼	28¼	27¼	27¼	—1
15⅝	8¼	Avnet .22g	214	11⅛	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
112	82¼	Avon Pd 1.30	203	109¾	101¼	99½	99⅞	—1¼
24	14¼	AztecOil 1.20f	74	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅜
		B						
42⅞	22	BabckW .50	x247	29¼	29⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅛
44⅝	25⅝	BakrOilT .70	17	42⅝	43	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
34⅝	28	Balt GE 1.89	x736	31½	31¾	33¾	33⅝	— ⅛
64½	53	Balt G pf C4	y110	56	56	56	56	+1
15	7½	Bangor Punt	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	19	BangP pf 2	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
39	25⅝	Bk ofCal 1.34	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
52	36½	Bank of NY 2	46	39⅛	39⅞	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
72½	49½	Bank Tr 2.84	64	53¾	54⅛	53¼	54	+ ⅞
55⅝	40	BarbrO 1.81f	5	42¾	43⅝	42¾	43⅝	+ ⅞
65	44	Bard CR .25a	99	58⅞	59⅝	58¾	58¾	+ ¼
14¼	7¼	Basic Inc .40	13	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
40	33	Basic pf2.50	z270	32	32	31½	31½	
19⅞	9	Bates Mfg	28	12	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	
24½	14⅛	Bates Mf pf 1	8	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
46⅞	22⅝	Bathlnd .20	52	45⅞	46	45⅛	45⅛	— ½
160⅛	46⅝	BauschLb .80	373	150	151⅝	147¼	148⅞	+ ¾
35⅞	25⅛	Baxt Lab .11	201	35⅛	35⅝	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅜
12⅝	9⅝	Bayk C.g .50	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
36	25	Bearings .50	32	36⅝	37	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
44	34⅜	BeatFds 1.16	77	39⅞	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	— ¼
46½	36⅝	Beckman .50	25	43	43½	43	43¼	+ ½
47	24⅞	Bect Dick .30	247	29⅞	29⅞	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	12	BeechAr .60b	50	16¼	17⅛	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
15	7¼	Beech Crk	z310	7	7	6¼	6¼	—1⅛
24¾	13	BelcoPet .50b	78	14⅝	14⅜	14⅛	14⅝	
29¾	20⅛	Belden 1.20	14	21	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	+ ⅝
39½	16¼	BeldngH .60b	22	35⅜	36	35⅜	35⅜	
53	32½	Bell How .60	118	52	53⅛	52	52	+ ¼
22¾	15⅛	Bemis Co .40	36	15¼	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅜
44	25½	Bendix 1.60	x212	42⅛	42⅛	41¼	41⅞	+ ⅜
66½	48¼	Bendix pf 3	x2	62⅝	62⅝	62¼	62¼	
64⅝	50⅜	BeneflCp 1.60	x141	64⅝	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+ ¼
193	154	Benefl pf5.50	7	191	191	190½	190½	—2½
62	53½	Benefl pf4.50	y80	59	59	59	59	+2¼
99⅝	80½	Benefl pf4.30	6	97	97	97	97	
38¼	31	Benfl $pf2.50	y110	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅜
13	4⅝	Benguet	226	6⅛	6⅛	5½	5½	— ½
		Benguet fn	2	5½	5½	5½	5½	
16⅝	7⅜	Be.key Pho	455	14⅝	14¾	13⅞	14⅛	— ½
27⅝	20¼	Beth Stl 1.20	427	26⅜	26½	26	26⅛	
42⅞	35½	Big Three .32	71	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	— ⅜
79	56	BlackDeckr 1	x138	72	73⅝	72	72⅞	+1
24¾	14	B'alrJohn .48	13	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
25¼	16	Bliss Laug 1	23	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	25	B'ock HR .24	67	36¾	36⅝	35⅞	36	— ¼
38⅞	29½	B'ue Bell .60	280	38⅞	39½	38⅞	39	+ ¼
21⅝	11⅛	Bobbie Brks	98	15½	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
25½	13½	Boeing Co .40	534	16⅝	17	16½	16¾	
49⅝	15	BoisCas .25b	741	16¾	17	16	16½	+ ⅜
16½	8	Bond Ind	10	10	10¼	10	10⅛	
23⅛	19½	BookMth 1.28	9	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	
30⅝	23½	Borden 1.20	118	26⅛	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
32⅛	23⅝	BorgWar 1.25	186	28⅜	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ½
13⅛	6⅝	Borman .10p	58	7½	7½	7	7	— ⅜
40⅞	34⅞	BosEdls 2.36	27	37¼	37½	37⅛	37⅛	
115¼	105	Bos Ed pf8.88	z470	111	113	111	112	+ ¾
17⅝	9⅝	Bourns Inc	12	11⅝	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
15⅝	8⅛	BranAir .39f	784	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
37	27¼	Briggs$ 1.20	21	31⅛	31¼	31½	31½	
70⅛	39⅛	Brist My 1.20	473	62½	64⅛	62½	64	+1¼
59	41¼	BristMy pf 2	9	45¾	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Brit Pet .43g	93	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
48⅞	34⅝	Bdwy Hale 1	37	46¾	47⅛	46½	46½	— ½
58½	43⅜	BdwyHal pf 2	14	54½	54½	53⅝	53⅝	—1¼
39⅛	21	BrkwyGls .70	x77	23¼	23½	22¾	22¾	
27⅞	23⅝	BklvnUG 1.72	8	24¼	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Brown Co	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
16½	10	BwnShrp .20	56	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
42	25	BwnShoz 1.50	13	34	34¼	34	34⅛	+ ⅞
36	18⅝	Brunswk .12	465	35⅝	36½	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
32½	23⅜	Bucy Er 1.20	51	28½	29⅝	28½	28½	+ ¼
15	10¼	Budd Co	124	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
65	52	Budd Co pf 5	z50	55½	55⅝	55½	55½	+1¼
10½	6	Budget Ind	27	7¼	7½	7	7	
44	31½	BuffForg 1.20	22	36½	37½	36⅜	37½	+1½
27⅞	15⅝	BulovaW .60	144	20	20½	18¾	19	+ ½
17¼	5⅞	Bunkr Ramo	580	7¼	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
51¼	22	BunkR pf1.50	10	25½	25½	24½	24½	— ¾
49⅞	27¼	Burl Ind 1.40	299	29⅝	30⅝	29⅞	30	+ ⅜
57	33½	BurlNor 1.50	66	49⅝	50⅝	49⅝	50½	+ ½
9⅝	6⅝	BurlNor pf.55	x28	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
26½	18½	Burndy .70	83	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25¼	+ ¾
144⅝	104⅞	Burrghs .60	124	140⅝	141½	138⅝	139⅝	—2½
15¼	10⅝	Bush Univ	25	10½	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
		C						
50⅝	37¾	Cabot Cp .70	95	40	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
13⅝	5⅝	Cadence Ind	132	6¼	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	Cal Financ	40	7¼	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
16½	7	Callahn Mng	66	8⅝	9	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
35	18¼	CampRLk .45	22	24⅝	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅝
36	25½	Camp Sp 1.10	92	30¼	30½	29½	29½	— ½
9	5⅞	Cdn Brew .40	34	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
15½	11¼	Cdn Pacif	183	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
49¾	29	Cap C Bdclg	231	47	47½	47	47½	+1½
44½	37⅝	CapitHold .44	63	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ¼
79¼	46⅝	Carrun 1.50	59	54	54⅝	54	54¼	+ ⅜
20⅞	13⅞	Carlisle .60	32	18½	18½	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	14½	Caro Frgt .36	103	17½	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
27½	22⅝	Caro PLt 1.46	35	24	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
24⅞	15¼	Carp Tec 1.20	51	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	22	CarrierCp .60	171	44⅝	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	+ ½
17⅛	14⅝	CarrGen .30h	15	15⅝	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ¼
20½	14⅝	CarlWal .40a	471	20½	21½	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅜
27	13⅝	CastleCke .60	126	15¼	16⅛	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅜
55⅞	38⅛	CaterTr 1.40	326	45⅝	45⅝	44	44⅛	— ¾
7⅛	4¼	CCI Corp	37	5¼	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
31	18	CecoCorp .94	x8	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¾
79½	62⅛	CelaneseCp 2	109	72	72¼	72	72	+1
65¾	57½	Celan pfA4.50	7	60	60	59¼	59¼	— ¼
51⅛	23	Cenco Ins .30	98	42	43¼	42	42⅞	+ ⅞
27	20⅝	Cen Hud 1.48	3	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
29½	23⅝	CenIllLt 1.56	56	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
69	61	CnIllLt pf4.50	y90	62½	62½	62	62	—1⅞
22⅝	17½	CenIlPS 1.20	35	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	21⅝	CentLaEl 1	62	24⅝	24½	24⅜	24⅝	
21⅛	16⅝	CentMPw 1.20	x23	17⅝	17½	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
57⅝	42⅝	CentSWst 2	66	45½	46⅞	45½	46⅛	+ ⅜
27½	20⅞	Cent Soya 1	25	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ½
22⅞	17	CenTelUt .90	76	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	11½	Cerro Cp .80	128	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
45½	23½	Cert-teed .80	215	44¼	45	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅜
45⅛	23⅝	Cert-ted pf.90	9	44½	44½	44	44	+ ⅜
28⅞	17½	CessnaAir .60	45	22½	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅜	CFI Stl .80a	2	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
9	2⅝	Chadm Inc	148	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3¼	Chadb pf.35p	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
45½	29½	ChampS 1.20	162	46	46⅝	45¼	45½	
44⅛	29⅝	Charter NY 2	95	32⅝	32⅞	32½	32⅝	+ ¼
61⅞	47⅞	ChaseManh 2	382	56⅛	56⅝	55⅞	56	— ⅜
62⅝	32⅛	ChsMAT 2.82g	142	54	54	53	53⅛	— ⅜
15⅝	7⅝	Chelsea .24	15	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
30⅞	15⅝	Chemetrn .40	43	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
70⅝	51½	ChemNY 2.88	752	54	54⅝	53⅝	54	+ ⅛
38⅝	26⅛	ChesVa 1.60	8	28	28	27½	27½	— ½
[illegible]	41½	Ches Ohio 3p	295	49½	49½	48⅝	48¾	+ ⅛
59½	44½	Chesbgh 1.04	152	55	56	55	56	+1½
13¼	7⅞	Chi East Ill	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅜	ChiMil SPP	46	10⅛	10⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
36	12½	Chi Mil SP pf	12	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
45⅛	33⅝	ChiPneuT 2	58	37½	38⅝	37½	38¼	+1
32½	15⅞	ChRIP ct UP	4	21	21	21	21	— ¼
32	15⅝	Ch Rl ct NW	18	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
13⅝	8	ChocFull .20d	33	10⅛	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Chris Craft	348	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20½	10⅝	ChrisCft cvpf	15	14	14½	13½	13½	—1⅛
12	6	ChrisCft prpf	2	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
24¾	14½	Chromall .60	96	17⅛	17½	17	17½	
102	79	Chroml pf 5	3	80	80	79	80	— ⅞
33⅜	24½	Chryslr .60	515	28⅝	28⅞	28⅛	28¼	— ⅜
17	11⅛	Chrysler wt	138	13¼	13⅞	13¼	13⅛	— ⅜
26⅞	19¼	Cl Mlg 2.02g	112	23	23⅛	22¾	22¾	—
25½	20⅝	CinnBell 1.30	8	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
27½	22½	Cinn GE 1.56	74	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
122¼	114	CinG pf9.30	z90	117½	118¼	117½	118½	+1
64	54	CinGE pf 4	z70	58	58	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
48½	33½	CinMilac 1.40	50	39	39½	38¼	38½	+1
47½	40⅝	CIT Finl 2	x512	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅜
122	103	CIT pf5.50B	x2	121	121	121	121	+ ⅜
49⅝	39⅝	CitiesSvc 2.20	433	45¼	45⅛	44½	44½	— ½
25⅛	14⅛	City Inv .50	446	17⅜	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅝	City Inv wt	163	8⅞	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
41⅛	31	CityInv pf B2	64	32¼	33¼	32⅝	33	
11½	7	City Strs	23	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
49⅞	30	Clark Eq 1.40	37	44⅞	44½	43⅝	43⅞	— ½
24⅝	14⅝	Clark Oil .40	43	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
79½	55⅝	C'ev Clif 1.80	11	64	64	64	64	+ ⅜
42½	33½	ClevElll 2.24	105	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34	— ⅛
18	10½	C'ev Pitts	z190	15¼	15½	15	15	—1
55⅛	33⅝	Clorox 1g	168	55¼	55¼	54¾	55¼	+ ½
27¾	17¾	CluettPea .90	x23	22⅞	22⅞	22	22	— ⅝
23½	14⅝	CluettP pf 1	x8	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
25⅛	17½	CA FinNl .50	120	24	24⅝	23¾	24	— ⅛
31½	24	CNA pf A1.10	68	31⅜	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
55¼	41½	Coast St Gas	257	46½	47⅛	46¼	46½	+ ½
62¼	43¼	CstSGs pxl.19	3	50	50	49½	49½	+ ½
114⅝	81¾	CocaCol 1.58	94	113	114	111½	111½	—1¾
47⅝	25¼	Coca Btlg .65	262	42½	43½	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅞
26⅝	22	Co'dwl Bokr	48	21⅝	21⅛	21	21	+ ⅛
41½	21¼	Co'ecoln .08b	41	41½	41⅝	41⅛	41¼	— ¼
53	43⅝	Colg Pal 1.40	414	53⅜	54⅝	53½	54⅛	+1⅛
61	50	Co'g P pf3.50	y10	53	53	53	53	+ ⅜
33⅛	23	CollinsAik .56	44	27⅜	27¾	27⅛	27½	— ¼
23⅞	9⅝	Collins Rad	112	14⅝	14⅞	13⅜	13⅝	—1
49½	31½	Co'onS 1.40a	45	43	40½	39¾	40	+ ⅛
37⅞	25	Co'oIntst 1.60	144	27⅝	27⅝	26⅞	27	— ⅛
25½	13⅛	Co'l Ind .63	x113	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
55⅜	45¼	Colt In pf4.25	x2	48¼	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+1⅛
24⅝	19¼	Colt In pf1.60	x2	21	21	21	21	— ¼
49⅞	30⅛	CBS 1.40b	116	45⅞	45⅝	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅜
31⅝	23½	CBS pf 1	7	31	31	31	31	
40¼	29½	Co'u Gas 1.76	269	32⅝	33⅛	30¼	30¼	
17⅞	6⅝	ColuPict .42f	86	9¼	9¼	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
32½	25	ColSoOh 1.80	51	27	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
70⅛	47	CmbEn 1.40	182	59¾	61	59¾	60½	+ ⅜
63½	45	CmbE pf1.70	2	52½	53	52½	54	+2
40⅞	17	ComlSo.v .40	94	20½	21¼	20	20⅞	+ ¼
26¼	14¼	ComlSol pf.90	4	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	
45⅞	34½	ComwEd 2.20	49	37⅝	37⅝	36¾	36⅞	— ½
16⅝	12¼	ComwEd wt	36	13	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
122¼	113⅝	ComE pf9.44	2	119¼	119½	119¼	119¼	— ¼
26¼	23½	ComE pf1.90	32	26½	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
27½	21⅝	ComE pf1.42	25	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ¼
19½	12½	Comw Oil .60	134	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
33½	23⅜	ComO pf1.72	10	26⅛	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ½
17⅝	6⅝	Comput Sci	290	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	
43¼	15⅜	Compig Soft	107	19	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
84½	49⅝	Comsat .50	148	61	61⅛	59⅝	59¾	—1
28¼	18½	Cone Mills 1	37	21⅝	22½	21⅛	21⅞	+1¼
36⅛	23	ConnMt 1.71g	32	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
27	15⅝	Conrac .60	28	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20⅞	
29	24½	Con Edis 1.80	214	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ¼
91⅛	80	Con Edis pf 6	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	— ½
72½	63¼	Con Edis pf 5	7	66½	67	66¼	66½	+ ⅜
48⅞	39⅝	Con Fds 1.25	65	46½	47⅜	46⅜	46⅞	— ⅛
119	105	Con Fd pf4.50	41	114	116	114	116	+4½
56	30⅛	Con Frght 1	74	54½	54½	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
10½	5⅛	Con Leasing	318	10	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
33	27½	ConalG 1.88	47	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30⅝	
37⅝	26⅜	Cons Power 2	120	29⅞	30	29⅝	29⅝	
102½	94¾	ConPw pf7.45	1	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
77	60	ConPw pf4.52	z50	62½	62½	62½	62½	
73	59½	ConPw pf4.50	z250	61	61	60¾	60¾	+ ¼
20½	12⅝	Cont Air Lin	361	20⅜	20¼	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
45⅝	26¼	Cont Can 1.60	166	31¾	32½	31½	31¾	— ⅛
66¼	59	Ct Can pf4.25	z100	62	62	62	62	
11¼	5⅝	Cont Cop .22p	51	6⅝	6⅝	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
52¼	36¼	Contl Corp 2b	253	43½	44⅝	43	43⅛	+ ⅞
54¼	41½	Ct Cp pfA2.50	18	49¾	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	+1½
52⅝	42	Ct Cp pfB2.50	3	48½	49¼	48½	49¼	+1½
40⅝	27¼	ContlIR 2.39g	179	33½	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
13⅝	8⅝	Cont Invest	16	10½	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
24½	12¼	ConMtg 1.14g	253	13⅛	13⅜	12⅞	13	— ⅜
39¼	24⅝	Cont Oil 1.50	245	27⅝	27⅞	27⅜	27¾	+ ½
56	37½	Cont Oil pf 2	7	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝
12⅞	8⅝	Cont Stl .40	9	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
27¼	19⅞	Cont Tel .80	197	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
85	32¼	ControlhData	372	41¾	42⅝	39⅝	39⅞	—1⅛
61	53	CnDat pf4.50	z170	55¾	56	55¾	55¾	+1¼
39½	31½	Conwood 1.90	15	32¼	32¾	31¾	32½	— ¼
36¼	16⅝	Cook Unit .50	283	19¼	19⅝	18⅝	19	
37½	18	CooperIn 1.40	61	20⅛	20⅝	20	20	+ ⅛
28⅝	18½	Cooper Labs	203	25⅝	26⅜	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
19½	12⅝	CooprTR .25g	24	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	16¾	CoopT pf1.25	5	21	21	20⅝	21	
72⅛	53	Copeland 1.20	9	72⅝	72⅜	71	71	—1⅛
42½	15½	CoppRge .25p	77	20⅝	20⅞	20	20	— ⅜
19¼	12½	Copwld Stl 1	17	17½	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ¼
277	165½	CorGlW 2.50a	37	183	185½	182½	183	+1
13½	8	Cowles Com	12	11¼	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
37	17¾	Cox Bdcst .30	40	37¼	37¼	36⅜	37	
39½	27¾	CPC Intl 1.70	126	30½	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
50	33⅝	Crane 1.60b	x25	41	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
24	17⅞	CredFin .72	50	21½	21½	21	21	— ½
41¼	31¼	Crockll 1.66	73	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33	+ ¾
20	14	CrompK .80	44	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
31½	21¾	CrouseHind 1	64	29⅞	30¼	29	29	— ⅝
16⅝	8¼	CrowColl .65f	672	11¼	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
27	19½	Crow pf1.20	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	Crown Cork	32	19½	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—1¼
38	27¼	CrwnZell 1.20	x125	30¼	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ¼
31⅝	18½	CTS Corp .40	18	24¾	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	14½	Culligan .23	37	16¼	16½	15¾	15¾	— ¼
56	35½	CummEn .88	168	54⅝	55⅛	54¼	54¾	+ ⅜
13½	7	Cunn Drug	26	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	
15⅛	13½	CurtissWrt	54	12¼	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
29⅞	15¼	CurtissWr A	10	16⅝	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
45¼	23	CutlgrH 1.20	36	38½	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+1⅜
27⅞	21	Cyclops .75g	13	23⅝	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ¼
42¾	25⅝	Cyprus Min 1	65	27⅞	27¾	25⅞	25¾	—1⅛
		D						
55⅛	32¾	Damon Corp	32	47¾	48⅜	47¾	48	+1
13½	6⅝	Dan River	67	8⅛	8¼	7	7¾	— ⅜
37⅞	26⅝	Dana Cp 1.25	48	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
47⅛	35⅛	Dart Ind .30b	77	45⅝	45⅝	44⅜	44⅝	—1¼
[illegible]	41	Dart Ind pf 2	x13	50	50	50	50	+ ½
21¾	15½	DaycoCp 1.14	51	18	18	17½	17½	— ½
79	60	Dayco pf4.25	z100	67	67	67	67	
27⅝	16½	Daylin .24	38	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
40¼	26¼	DaytnHud .50	88	38	38⅝	37¾	37¾	— ¼
27⅝	22⅝	DaytnPL 1.66	29	24⅜	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
55	50	DPL pfB 3.75	z70	53	53	53	53	
104	97½	DPL pfE 7.70	z70	103½	103½	103½	103½	
50½	39⅝	Deere Co 2	61	44⅝	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅝
22½	16⅝	DelmarP 1.12	79	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	21¼	Del Mnte 1.10	40	25½	25⅞	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
50	33⅛	Delta Air .50	196	48	48¾	47½	47½	— ¼
8⅛	4⅞	Deltec Int	54	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
36⅝	21	Denn Mfg .60	73	31⅝	32	30¼	30⅝	— ¼
12½	6⅝	DennyRst .04	259	8⅞	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
54⅞	24⅞	Dentsplyint 1	89	33	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅝
70	45⅞	Dereco pf B	2	62	62	61⅞	61⅞	
33⅛	19	DeSotoInc .40	15	21	21	21	21	
23⅝	19⅛	DetEdis 1.40	76	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
90	73⅝	Det Ed pf5.50	4	81	81	80½	80½	
22	15⅝	Dexter .24	8	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	
18⅝	13	DialFinan .50	55	18⅛	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	
47	35	DiamIntl 1.80	38	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ¼
25¼	16⅝	Diam Sham 1	105	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
36½	27⅛	Dia Sh pfC 2	14	30¼	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	15½	DiaS pf D1.20	22	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
12¼	6	Dictaphone	107	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7	
56¾	45	Diebold .40	x75	50½	51⅞	48	48	—1⅞
17½	12⅝	DiGiorg .60	64	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
85½	52½	Digital Equip	81	72¾	73	71	71	—1
17½	9½	Dillnghm .40	160	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	24⅝	Dilling pf A 2	3	27⅛	27⅛	26½	26½	+ ⅜
35	25½	Dilling pf B 2	1	27	27	27	27	
26⅞	19⅝	Dillon Co .80	32	27	27¼	26½	26½	— ⅜
128⅞	77	Disney .20b	542	123⅝	123½	118	119¾	—2⅝
62⅝	49	DistSeag 1.40	2	55½	56⅛	55⅜	56⅛	+ ⅞
14½	5⅝	Diversind .36	119	7⅛	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
32¾	22⅝	DivMge 2.11g	309	30	30¼	29¼	29⅞	— ½
38	22½	DrPepper .40	187	37⅝	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
73⅝	49½	DomeMns .80	35	53⅝	54	53	53	+ ¼
10⅛	7⅝	DomFnd .47g	26	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ¼
26½	18⅝	Donnelley .44	91	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22½	+ ¼
30½	16⅞	Dorr Cp .32	56	18⅝	20	18⅝	19¾	+1½
16⅝	8⅛	Dorr Oliver	36	14	14¼	12⅝	13⅛	—1⅛
23⅛	13¼	Dorsey .10	41	15⅝	16	15¾	15⅝	
55⅝	39¼	Dover Cp .75	15	54	54⅛	54	54⅛	+ ½
75⅝	61½	DowChm 1.80	165	72¼	73	72⅛	72⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	7½	DPF Inc	139	10	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	
40	25½	DravoCp 1.40	9	28½	29	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
37½	25	Dressind 1.40	58	27⅞	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
44⅝	31½	Dress pf 2.20	172	35¼	35¼	34½	35	+ ¼
38⅝	29	Dressr pfB 2	11	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ¼
33⅞	23½	Dreyfus Cp 1	14	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	20⅞	Duke Pw 1.40	317	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
115⅝	105	Duke pf8.70	z80	111	111¼	111	111	
109	104½	Duke pf8.20	z2730	106	106½	106	106½	+ ½
104½	91	Duke pf6.75	2	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ¼
64¼	52⅛	DunBrd 1.30a	63	62⅛	63	62¼	62½	+ ⅝
44½	16⅝	Duplan .72f	125	22¼	22½	20¼	20¼	—1⅞
158	129½	duPont 5g	101	144¼	144½	142¾	143	
77⅛	65¼	duPont pf4.50	7	69⅛	69¾	69¼	69¼	— ¼
25¾	22	Duq Lt 1.66	69	23⅜	23½	23⅛	23⅜	
33½	27¼	Dq 4.20pf2.10	z10	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
31½	26½	Dq 4.10px2.05	z180	27½	27½	27½	27½	
31½	26	DuqLt 4pf 2	z220	27½	28	27½	28	

(Continued on next page.)

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

BARCLAYS International

BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

$30,000,000 8¼ per cent. Capital Bonds 1986
$20,000,000 7¾ per cent. Capital Notes 1978

Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — American Express Securities S.A. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Andresens Bank A/S — Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. — Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited — Astaire & Co.
Australia & New Zealand Bank Limited — Julius Baer International Limited — Banca d'America e d'Italia S.p.A. — Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura S.p.A. — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banca Provinciale Lombarda
Banco di Roma/Commerzbank AG/Crédit Lyonnais — Bank of America Limited — The Bank of Bermuda Limited — Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Mees & Hope N.V. — Bankers Trust International Limited — Banque Ameribas — Banque Blyth & Cie — Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Banque Européenne de Tokyo — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — *Banque Lambert S.C.S.* — *Banque Louis-Dreyfus* — *Banque Nationale de Paris*
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.
Banque Rothschild — Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines — Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque de l'Union Parisienne
Banque Worms — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. — Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Vereinsbank — Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. — Bergens Privatbank — Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft-Frankfurter Bank — Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., Limited — Burkhardt & Co.
Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires — Capitalfin International Ltd. — Cazenove & Co. — "La Centrale" Finanziaria Generale S.p.A.
Charterhouse Japhet Limited — Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse — Commercial Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. — Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Banque S.A.
Cosmos Bank (Overseas) Limited — Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine S.A.
Crédit Industriel et Commercial S.A. — *Credito Italiano* — *Crédit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited* — *Creditanstalt-Bankverein*
The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd. — Den Danske Landmandsbank — Richard Daus & Co. — The Deltec Banking Corporation Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank- — Dewaay, Cortvriendt International S.A.
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. — Edilcentro S.p.A.
Euramerica Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.A. — Eurocapital S.A. — Fidi-Milano Finanziaria Italiana di Investimenti S.p.A.
Fielding, Newson-Smith & Co. — Finacor — The First Boston Corporation — Fleming, Suez, Brown Brothers Limited
FNCB Eurosecurities S.A. — Antony Gibbs & Sons Limited — Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Greenshields Incorporated — Gunnar Bøhn & Co. A/S — Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener Securities Limited
Hambros Bank Limited — Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas) Limited — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Istituto Bancario Italiano S.p.A. — Japan International Bank Limited — Jardine Fleming & Co., Limited — Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank — Kleinwort, Benson (Europe) S.A. — Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International — Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K. — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Lazard Frères & Cie — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Lepercq, de Neuflize & Co. Incorporated — Lloyds & Bolsa International Bank Limited
Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merck, Finck & Co.
Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited — Model, Roland & Co., Inc. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Morgan & Cie International S.A.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. — Nesbitt, Thomson Limited — The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.
Nomura Securities International Inc. — Nordiska Föreningsbanken AB — Den norske Creditbank — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie
Orion Bank Limited — Peterbroeck Van Campenhout Securities S.A. — Pictet International Limited — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn — Rea Brothers Limited — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Rowe & Pitman — Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Joseph Sebag & Co. — Singer & Friedlander Limited — Skandinaviska Banken
N. V. Slavenburg's Bank — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Società Nazionale Sviluppo — Société Financière Européenne
Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Stockholms Enskilda Bank — Stone & Webster Securities Corporation
Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Svenska Handelsbanken — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — C. G. Trinkaus
Ultrafin International Corporation — Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited — Vereinsbank in Hamburg
S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft — White, Weld & Co. Limited
Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Wood Gundy Limited — Yamaichi Securities Company of New York, Inc.

7th December 1971

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Dec. 6, 1971

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (l)—irregularly.

Fund	Value
(w) A.G.P. Fund	$12.23
(d) A.I.I. Growth Fund	SF39.96
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.49
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$8.62
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.04
(w) Andreae Equity	$4.25
(w) Apollo (Tempus) ss pr	$28.34
(l) Apollo Fund S.A.	$12.45*
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$36.09+
(w) Asca Corporation	DM16.98
(l) Atlantic Exempt Fd.	Pence 8.71
(w) Atl Flexible Trust	$11.85
(w) Austral Trust S A	$7.08
(w) Austr'n Selection Fd	$6.10
(d) B.t F. Growth Fund	$6.84
(w) Browninvest	$21.25
(w) Buttress Int'l Doll. Fd.	$0.74+
(l) Cal. Land & Constr.	$13.74
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	Can.$12.91
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd	Can.$4.56
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S A	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$10.69
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$6.55
(d) Caribico N.V "C" Sh	$99.00
(d) Chesapeake Fund	$12.12
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$1,007.57
(w) Convert.Fd.Int. A Certs	$9.60
(w) Convert.Fd.Int. B Certs	$10.87
(d) Convert Bond Fd N V	$8.56
(d) Corvus Invest. Units	$3.71
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF106.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF97.50
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF147.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF93.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF241.75
(l) Crosby Fund S.A	$7.87
(w) D.G.C.	$51.04
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.55
(d) Delta Multifund	$8.99
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen10,085
(w) Dreyfus Interct. Inv.Fd	$12.20
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$10.88
(w) Equitalia S A	$8.09
(d) Euronion	$36.37
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$13.86
(l) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$11.76
(d) Fiducem	BF1,246
(d) Finance Union	$9.73
(w) First/Fund	$11.92
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$7.89
— (w) Int'l Min. & Petr.Fd	$8.00
— (l) Austl.Ld. & Prop.Fd	Bah.$10.09
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$25.13
(w) First Security Can Fd	$101.73
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$79.73
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$13.67
(w) Fleschner Becker Eh.	$8.84
(d) Fonditalia	$9.88
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF2.432
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF123.70
(w) Frontier Trust	$9.78
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US)	$2.52
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling	Aus.$3.43
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.04
— (w) Real Estate Fund	Aus.$7.20
(d) Fund of Nations	$9.48
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd	$12.30
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$10.15
(r) Growth International	$0.29
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l	$6.50
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd	$7.24
(w) Haussmann Holdgs NV	$4.436
(w) Hedged Investors	$12.205
(l) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$22.76
(d) ICOFUND	$8.75
(w) INCROW	$22.94
INVESTMENT PARTNERS:	
— (d) Am. Dynamics F	$9.37
— (d) Neckermann Fund	DM21.09
— (d) Nippon Dynams Fd	$9.76
I.O.S. FUNDS:	
— (d) Commonw.Int.Corp.	Can.$12.79
— (d) Commonw.Leverage	Can.$3.26
— (d) Commonw.Int.Vent.	Can.$5.85
— (d) Fund of Funds	$8.27
— (d) FOF Sterling	£1.98
— (d) I.I.T.	$6.70
— (d) Investors Fonds	DM16.76
— (d) IOS Growth Fund	$7.91
— (d) Regent Growth Fd.	$4.88
— (d) Regent Venture	Can.$3.87
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l)	$8.22
— (d) Australian FOF	Aus.5.41
(d) Interfix	—
(d) Interfund S.A	$9.46
(d) Interitalia	Lire 6,014
(w) Intermarket Fund	$126.41
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$980.53
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd	DM1,242.21
(l) Investpool Can Realty	Can.$10.91
(r) Italamerica S.A Fund	$8.70
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$9.23
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$10.70
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$35.90
(l) Jardine Japan Fund	$25.00
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,796
(w) Kayes Real Estate Fd.	$5.77
(w) Keyfund	$9.37
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd	$11.00
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd	$11.91
(w) Lake Shore Fund	$61.84
(l) Leverage Cap. Holdings	$18.85
(w) Luxfund	$18.74
(d) M & G Island Fund	Pence 85.2
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund	$9.79
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$6.24
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$9.34
(l) N.A.M.F.	$86.32
(w) Nippon Fund	$18.82
(d) Nomura-A.J.I.F.	Yen 9,062
(w) Nor. Amer Inv Fund	$7.61
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd	$21.42
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd Inc.	$2.21
(l) Opportunity Fd Int.	$10.32
(w) Pacific Inv Fund	$5.00
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$23.03
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$12.68
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$10.93
(w) Pyramid (CMO)	SF75.28
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,314
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$6.85
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$11.62
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.10
— (d) Global Fund	$7.36
(w) S & P Dollar Fund	£4.64
(w) S & P Hampstead Co	£6.79
(w) S & P Jardine Jap Fd	$13.74
(l) S & P Monitor Co	£3.70
(w) S & P Sterling Fund	£4.28
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd	$10.92
(d) Selective Capital Fund	$5.69
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$9.47
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$10.35
SHARE MANAGEMENT:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$8.20
— (d) Share Realty NV	$11.79
— (w) Shareholders Excel	$8.26
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.55
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.45
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.11
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.14
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd	$12.16
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd	$3.01
SOFID GROUPS GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est.	SF1,382*
— (r) Securswiss	SF393.00
(d) Sogerlux Capital Fund	LF943
(l) So African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.6350
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd.	$13.27
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$220.70
(w) Star Fund	$9.07
(r) Suez Amer. RiskCapital	$16.10
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF107.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF118.52
(r) Talent Global Fund	$10.96
(l) Target Offshore	Pence 74
(l) The Commodity Fund	$8.05
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV	$31.08
(w) Tokyo Valor	$12.04
(w) Transpacific Fund	$10.07
(l) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence 93.0
(l) Tyndall Inter Fund	Pence 88.0
(l) Tyndall Overseas Fd	$1.27
UNION BANK SWITZ:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh	SF67.50
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF104.75
— (d) Eurit Eu Sh Bid	SF147.00
— (d) Fonsa Sw sh Bid	SF104.50
— (d) Globinvest Bid	SF88.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest Bid	SF88.50
— (d) Safit S. Af. sh Bid	SF193.00
— (d) Sima Sw.R.Est Bid	SF156.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM25.27
— (d) Europafonds	DM39.48
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.74
— (d) Unirenta	DM43.22
(w) United Cap Inv Fd	$2.98
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd	$13.06
(d) Victory Fund S A	$10.68
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$7.33
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,947
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$460.15
(w) Worldwide Securities	$20.87
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,039
(w) Zodiac Commod Fund	$6.51
(w) Zodiac Fund	$7.11

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price, a — Asked

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	59.20
Algembank	268
Amrobank	59.20
A'damRubb	36.50
Fokker	28.10
Heineken	228
H.V.A.	70.50
Holland-Am	80
Hoogovens	61.60
I.O.S. Ltd	$0.33
I.P.J.	52.25
K.L.M.	118.50
Philips new	*32.80
Robeco	271
Rolinco	159.50
RoyalDutch	116
Unilever	110.70
Ver.Machine	75.30

Brussels

Ast.d.Mines	4,000
Arbed	1,575
Cock-Ougree	1,050
Electrobel	5,840
Lambert	1,820
Pétrofina	3,030
Ph.Gevaert	1,655
Soc.Générale	2,660
Solvay	2,260
Un.Minière	1,494

Düsseldorf

AEG	141
Aug.Thyssen	68
BASF	123.40
Bayer	122
Commerzbk	210.50
Conf.Gummi	94.30
Daimler-Benz	305
Demag	166
Deutsche Bank	300
DresdBank	249.20
Gels Aktien	84.20
Hoechster	135.50
Hoesch	57.50
Karstadt	320
Kaufhof	237.50
KHD	106.50
Lufthansa	64
Mannesmann	137.50
Metallges	291
RheinStahl	71.70
RWE new	175.90
Siemens	191.80
Volkswagen	133.50
Veba	145

London

Anglo-AmCp	2.44
Anglo-Amln	18.00
BarclayBank	5.54
BeechamGr	3.13
Bowater	1.46
BritAmTob	3.11
Brit.Oxygen	0.53½
Brit.Petrole	4.98
Brit.LeyM	0.48
Chartered	2.68
Courtaulds	1.31
Chrysler	0.24
Dangafont	0.07½
DeBeer Def	2.09
Decca Rec	2.56
Distillers	1.53
Dunlop	1.61
[illegible]	1.79
FreeStGed	5.55
GEC	1.42
Glaxo Gr	4.30
Gt.Univ	2.88
[illegible]	1.75
Hawker-Sidd	2.94
Hudson-Bay	8.75
ImpChem	2.70
IOS Mgt new	$2.00
Mar&Spen	2.99
MetalBox	3.49
Nichols	0.39½
RandMines	1.28
Rank Or	7.95
RoyalDutch	18.00
R.T.Z.	2.16
Shell	3.02
Tube Invest	4.25
Union Corp	1.52
Vickers	0.76
[illegible]	41.00
West D[illegible]	3.80
West Drief	8.70
West Hold	8.17
West M[illegible]	1.16
Woolworth	0.87½
ZCI	0.33

Milan

Fiat	2,060
Finsider	320
Generali	47,200
Italsider	395
LaRinas	254
Montedis	699
Olivetti	1,450
Pirelli	1,651
SniaVisco	1,720
Te[illegible]	115

Paris

AirLiquide	370
Béghin	158
BNCI	—
Can Pacific	64
C.G.E.	416
C.S.F.	88.90
Citroën	72.60
CieBancaire	560
Créd.Comm	149
Créd.Lyonn	—
DeBeers	30.15
EssoStand	118.20
Fin.Par.P..	220
Fr.Pétroles	212
GerDan	315.20
IBM	1,730
ImpOil	161
IntNickCan	194.40
Mach.Bull	75.50
Michelin	1,167
Mobil	292
Nickel (Le)	128.50
OmniumPét	258
PathéMarc	59.70
Péchiney	132
Peugeot	251.10
Radio Techn	181.80
Rh.Poulenc	170
Rio Tinto	29.95
RoyalDutch	189.90
St.Gobain	135
Schneider	177
Shell	120.10
Simca	74
Soc.Générale	23.70
SuezCieFin	280
Thomson	107.50
Usine-Kuhl	151
[illegible]	—

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,900
B.Boveri	1,185
Ciba-Geigy	2,570
Cr.Suisse	3,585
Fischer	1,165
Hoff.Roche bj	174,500
Nestlé	2,920
Sandoz	4,075
Sté B.Suisse	3,750
Sulzer	3,220
U.B. Suisse	4,045

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-64

Aetna Lif pf, Alcon Labs, Am Home, AmHome pf, Am Shipbdg, ARA Svc, Autom Data, Bearings, [illegible] Howell, Berkey Pho, Block HR, Blue Bell, Brunswk, Caro FrgtC, Carrier Cp, Carter Wall, Champ Spk, Clorox, Co'eco Ind, Co'g Palm, Copelnd Ref, Cox Bdcst, Dillon Cos, East Kodak, Echlin Mfg, EckrdNC wi, FedPapB pf, FstNClyCp, GAF Corp, GAF Cp pf, Heller Inf, Heller Int pf, Heub'ein, Keller Ind, Kirsch Co, Lincoln Nat, LincNat pf, Longs Drug, Magic Chef, Maoine Hyd, McDonald, Merck Co, MGIC Inv, MinnMM, Missn Equit, Munford pf, Nalco Chem, Nat Airlines, NDist 4.25pf, Nat Starch, Nwst Airl, Pet Inc pf, Petrolane pf, Revco DS, Rite Aid, Robins AH, Rollins Inc, Ryder Sys, Schrng Plgh, Schlitz Brw, Schlmbgr, Square D, TransW Air, TrnWAir pf

NEW LOWS-12

Am Tel&Tel, Beech Crk, Blair John, ElPaso NG, EmryAir wi, KaisC 1.37pf, Mt FuelSup, MiSia TT, Occi 2.16pf, Orange Rk, RTE Corp, Southern Co

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

Limited Company with a capital of Fr. 257,400,000
Head Office: 103 Avenue des Champs-Elysées, 75-Paris-8e.

The CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE has just issued on December 6, 1971, a loan of Fr. 115,500,000 represented by 660,000 debentures of a par value of Fr. 175 each, convertible into shares at any time, as of December 6, 1972.

The loan is already entirely covered.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
seeks
purchase offshore Mutual Fund Management companies, minimum assets U.S. $7 million.
Write: Box D 2,934, Herald Tribune, Paris.

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ymo Ind	43	14⅝	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	+ ½
ynam Am	52	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
E						
agle Pic .90	13	24⅝	24⅝	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
asco Cp .50	x58	14⅛	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅞
act AircLin	1117	21½	21½	20⅝	20⅞	
astGas .56f	232	30½	30¼	30	30	
ast Util 1.50	7	21⅝	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
asKod 1.04a	561	91¾	92⅝	90½	90½	— ½
aton 1.40	75	40⅝	40⅞	40¼	40½	+ ¼
aton pf1.19	1	40	40	40	40	+ ½
chlin Mf .60	15	52⅜	53½	52⅜	53¼	+ ⅜
ckrdJk .14	178	25½	26	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
ckrd NC .40	21	51	52¼	51	52	+1¼
ckrdNCwi	13	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅜
disonBros 1	3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
G&G .10	130	20⅞	23⅝	21⅝	21⅞	—1½
lect Assoc	28	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
lectr Data	149	48½	49	47½	47⅞	— ⅛
l Mem Mag	170	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
lMMag pf 1	15	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
lgin Nat	62	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
lPasoNG 1	412	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅜
ltraCo 1.20	70	28	28½	28	28	+ ⅜
mer El 1.16	155	74⅛	75⅝	74¼	75⅝	+ ⅞
mEl pf 8.90	4	52	52	51¾	51¾	+1
meryAirF 1	43	75⅝	76⅝	75⅝	76	+ ⅛
meryAir wi	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
mery In .30	20	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
mhart 1.20b	35	32¼	32¼	31	31	—1¼
MI Ltd .09g	53	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
mpDist 1.88	2	28	28	28	28	
mpire Gas	17	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
nglhMin .40	511	22¾	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	— ⅜
ng M pf4.25	1	139	139	139	139	—6
nnisBF .08p	59	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
quimk 1.12a	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
quit Gs 2.32	12	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
quitLf 1.76g	129	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	— ¼
quityFd .10g	1585	34⅝	34⅞	32⅞	32⅝	—1⅝
SB Inc 1.20	29	35⅛	35½	35	35¼	+ ⅜
smire .30	22	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
ssexInt 1.20	26	42	42½	41⅞	41⅞	
sterlin .30g	30	9⅝	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
thyl Co .84	63	23¾	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
thyl pf2.40	20	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	— ¼
vansP .60b	200	50	51⅝	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
vans Pd wi	8	25½	25½	24¾	25¼	+ ¼
xCellO .80	x78	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅝
xtendcare	55	21⅛	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ½
F						
aberge .40	x249	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
actorA .60b	177	30¾	31⅝	30¾	31⅝	+1⅛
airch Cam	313	26¼	26⅞	25	25⅛	— ⅞
air Ind .30g	78	9⅞	9⅞	9	9	— ⅞
airmont 1	38	13½	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
airmnt pf 1	4	16¾	17	16⅝	17	+ ¾
amlyFin .40	32	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
astaff	87	5¾	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
ansteel Inc	109	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
ar West Fin	27	11⅝	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
arahMfg .44	86	22⅞	23⅛	21⅝	21¾	— ⅞
edders .50	123	42½	42⅞	42	42⅛	+ ⅜
ederal 1.20	23	23¾	24	23¼	23¼	
edMogul 1.80	43	26¾	27⅝	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅜
ed NM 1.20	364	80	80⅛	78½	78⅝	—1
edPapBd 1	42	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
ed Pac pf1.15	z540	22½	23½	22½	23⅛	+1½
edSignS .40	30	14½	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
ederals Inc	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
edDeptStr 1	140	48⅝	49	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅜
ederal Dev	1	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
erro Cp .70	10	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
iebrd .70	17	20⅞	20⅞	19	19	— ⅞
ieldUnBn 2.28	2	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ¼
ieldcM 1.40	73	28⅞	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+1
iltrol 1.40	12	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
in Federatn	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
irestone	104	24½	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
stChrt 1.42f	101	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
stMiss 2.23g	288	47⅞	51⅜	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
stNatBos 3	11	67⅛	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅜
stNCity 1.32	547	45⅛	46⅛	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅝
stNStBnc 2	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ¼
stNStr 1.25g	13	29	29⅝	29	29⅛	+1
stVaBks .40	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
stWisc 1.60	26	31	32⅛	31	32⅛	+1⅛
ischbch .80	12	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
ishrFd .20g	35	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
isher Sci .16	63	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
leet Ent .12	336	34½	35	33⅝	33¾	— ⅛
leming .50	10	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
linkote 1	128	29¼	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ¼
lint pfA 4.50	z60	82	82	81	81	—1
lint pfB 2.25	6	41½	41⅝	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
la E Coast	19	24¼	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
la Gas .60	91	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
la Pow 1.68	142	43½	44½	43½	43⅞	+ ⅛
laPwLt 2.12	108	61½	62	61⅛	61⅞	+ ⅝
la Steel 1	51	27⅝	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
luorCp 1.23f	54	23⅝	24	23	23⅛	— ⅝
luor pfB 3	2	51	51	51	51	— ⅛
MC/Tiger 2f	443	37⅝	37⅝	36	36⅛	— ⅝
MCTgr pf1.20	79	29	29	27½	27½	— ⅝
MC Cp .85	223	22¾	23⅛	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
MC pf2.25	8	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
ood Fair .90	47	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
ooteCB .60	13	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
oote Min	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
oote pf 2.20	9	22⅝	23⅛	22¾	23	+ ⅛
ord M 2.60	291	67⅝	68⅛	66¾	67⅛	— ⅝
orMcKs .80	360	23⅝	24	22¼	23	— ⅝
oreAcK pf1.80	5	39	39	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
ost Whl .80	6	22¼	22½	22	22	
ost Whl pf 1	8	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	
oxboro .30g	x149	32⅝	33	30	30⅝	— ⅞
rank Str .40	81	16	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
reepMin .80	112	16	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
ruehf 1.70	167	36	36⅞	36	36⅞	— ⅛
uqua In .83f	257	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
G						
able Ind	54	21¼	21½	21	21¼	+ ½
AC Cp .40b	331	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
AC Cp pf 1	1	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
AF Corp .40	585	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
AF pf 1.20	55	29⅜	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
am Sko 1.30	77	39½	39⅝	39	39⅛	— ⅛
amS pf 1.75	1	41	41	41	41	+1
amS pf 1.60	5	40½	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅝
annett .48	29	55⅛	56⅝	55⅛	56⅛	
ardDen 1.30	20	45⅛	45½	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
arlock .80	15	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
as Svc 1.08	21	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
ateway Ind	97	12⅝	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
ATX Corp	49	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
emini Cap	25	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
eminin .5a	3	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
enAlnv 1.07g	10	21⅝	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
enAmOil .60b	32	38	38	35⅜	36	—1⅜
enAm Tran 1.60	78	47⅝	48⅛	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
enBanc .70	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
en Cable .80	1902	16⅛	16⅛	15⅛	15½	— ⅝
en Cig 1.20	48	25⅛	25⅝	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
en Devel .61f	101	24⅝	25⅞	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅝
en Dynam	48	21½	21⅛	21	21	— ⅜
en Elec 1.40	746	61½	61⅞	60⅝	60½	— ⅝
en Fire .44g	40	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
en Food 1.40	216	35⅛	35⅝	34¼	34⅛	— ⅝
en Host	46	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	
en Insr .53f	126	17½	17⅞	16¼	16⅞	— ⅛
en Instr pf 3	1	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
en Medical	47	28⅛	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
en Mills .96	136	37⅝	37½	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
enMill pf1.75	x10	62½	63	62½	63	+1¼
en Mot 3.40g	642	81¼	81⅛	79½	79½	—2¼
en Mot 5pf 5	8	78¼	78¼	78	78⅛	+ ⅛
enMot pf 3.75	1	57	57	57	57	+ ¼
en PCem .80	48	27⅛	27⅛	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
en PubUt 1.60	283	21⅝	21⅞	21½	21½	
en Refract	95	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
en Signl 1.20	19	68⅝	69½	68⅝	69	+ ½
en Stl Ind	93	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+ ¼
en TelEl 1.52	651	30	30½	30	30½	+ ½
en Tel pf1.30	z260	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
en Tire 1b	137	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ½
enesco 1.70	55	31½	31⅝	30½	30½	— ⅞
enstar .60g	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
enuinPt .87	x12	64⅛	64⅛	63⅝	63⅞	+ ⅛
eo Pacif .80b	267	44	44	42⅝	43	—1
eo Pow pf7.72	z330	103	103	103	103	
ber 1.30	41	42	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
yO 1.13g	23	80⅞	81¼	80⅝	80⅞	— ⅜
yO pf1.20	3	18½	18½	18	18	+ ⅛
PCem 1g	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
l F 1.03f	7	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
Lewis	185	11⅝	12⅛	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
lHill .40g	37	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
rt. Flex	86	25⅝	26	24⅞	25	— ⅜
tte 1.40	321	38	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
bel Br 1	103	28⅛	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
s Inc	66	12	12⅛	12	12	
Alden	6	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ¼
Al pf3.15	2	73	73	73	73	+4¼
Ald pf 3	1	70	70	70	70	+2
Al pf2.25	11	37	38	37	38⅛	+1⅛
al Marin	49	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
e Un .60	25	26⅝	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
nWt Fin	16	14⅝	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
rich 1	93	29⅛	29⅞	28⅞	29	— ⅛
dyr .85	344	30¼	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
wtyA .24	18	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
dInc 1.40	100	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	
ce 1.50	80	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
ibyM .60	52	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+1
ndUn .80	117	22⅛	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅝
nitvle 1	45	19⅛	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
at W 1.50	251	52⅝	52⅝	51⅝	52⅛	+ ⅝
at pf 3.75	z100	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
Drg 1.20	x18	38	38	37⅝	38	— ⅛
A&P 1.30	284	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
Dr 1.20a	15	30½	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
Iron 1g	7	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	
Nek 1.60	41	43⅛	43½	42½	42½	— ⅝
pfB 1.60	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
pfA.40	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
est Finl	212	28	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞	
Unit .90p	104	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
hn pf 1.88	13	19⅝	19⅞	18⅞	19	
Nash Inv	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Giant .96	121	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+1⅛
Shoe 1.20	99	38	38⅛	38	38	
hound 1	202	20⅝	20⅝	19½	19½	— ½
hnd wt	150	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
ler .90	117	21⅛	21⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅝
nmnCp 1	x92	15⅝	15⅞	15	15	— ⅝
MI 3.18g	77	40⅝	41	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
Hld .42g	141	46⅝	47	45⅝	46	— ⅝
Oh 2.80a	23	100	100⅛	99⅝	99⅝	— ¾
WOh pf 5	2	86⅝	87⅝	86⅝	87⅝	
Oil 1.50	811	27	27⅝	26⅞	27	+ ¼
Rosrce	75	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Res pf.20	10	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
es pf1.30	5	14⅞	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
fUtil 1.04	86	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
SU pf4.40	z80	61¼	61½	61¼	61½	
Wn .60	389	25⅝	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅝
mInd wt	204	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
W pf 3.50	3	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	+6⅛
W pf 3.87	4	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+1
W pf3.75	2	68⅛	68½	68	68	— ½
on Ind	75	7⅛	7½	7	7	
H						
Wat 2.20	1	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ½
Pr 1.60a	5	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
burt 1.05	61	71⅜	72⅛	71⅝	71⅝	—1
ll Wat	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
m Pap 1	43	17⅛	17⅛	16⅝	17	— ⅜
mnd .40	67	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
lmn .68	107	35	36⅛	35	35⅝	+ ⅝
Har .72	64	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
Cp .50	39	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62⅝	46½	Hanna M 1.30	11	49⅛	49⅝	49⅛	49¼	+ ⅛
48	35½	Harcourt 1	46	41⅛	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+ ⅜
31⅛	17⅝	Harnischa 1	x160	24½	25⅛	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅝
49⅝	45	Harris Int 1	25	51¼	52⅛	51⅝	52	+ ⅞
23⅛	17⅛	Harsco Cp 1	22	19⅝	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
31½	25½	HartSMarx .80	11	28⅛	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	9⅝	HarvAlu .40	x54	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	25	Hawii El 1.44	13	25⅞	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	15	Hayes Albn 1	18	17	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
11½	5⅜	Hazeltine	13	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4	HCA Ind	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
40	27½	Hhb-Tex .04g	22	37⅝	37⅞	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅛
27½	12	HeclaM .50f	95	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
43	30⅝	Heinz HJ 1	57	39¼	39½	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	27½	HeleneRu .76	14	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6	Helene Curt	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
29¼	21½	Heller Int .76	271	29½	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
125⅛	93	Heller pf4.07	1	126	126	126	126	+ ⅛
19⅝	14½	HelmPd .48b	79	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	21	HelmrmP .30	37	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅜
5	3⅝	Hemisph Cap	25	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Hemline .55g	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
54⅝	40½	Hercule 1.20g	170	51	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅜
31⅝	26	HershF 1.10	46	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+1
52	37⅝	Heublein .85	375	51⅞	52½	50⅝	50⅞	—1⅛
46⅝	29½	Hew Pack .20	178	43⅝	44⅛	43⅛	43⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	High Voltge	66	10⅛	10½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
54⅛	39½	Hilton Hotl 1	40	53½	53½	52⅛	52⅝	—1
63⅛	40½	Hobart 1.20	6	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅜
30½	21⅞	HoernWal .90	157	23	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
17	6⅛	Hoff Electrn	42	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
50⅛	34⅛	Holdyinn .25	424	42⅛	44⅝	42⅛	43⅝	+ ½
75⅛	52⅛	HollydA 1.78f	25	64½	65	64½	65	+5
20⅝	12⅛	HollySug .30p	15	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	16⅝	Homestke .40	89	21⅝	22⅛	21½	21⅝	+ ⅝
122	82	Honywll 1.30	270	121½	122	119⅛	119⅛	—1⅝
36	27¼	HoovrBl 1.20	4	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
44⅞	23⅛	HospilCp Am	173	41⅝	41⅞	41	41	
39	27⅝	Host Intl .36	10	29½	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
35½	11	Houdaille .60	55	13⅝	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	13	Houg Miff .40	15	20	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
55	41⅛	HouseF 1.20	198	54	54	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
145	125⅛	HousF pf4.40	4	159¾	159¾	159	159	+ ½
82⅛	65⅛	HousF pf2.37	13	80½	80½	80	80⅛	+1⅛
49⅝	41⅝	HousLP 1.32	916	44	44⅛	42⅝	43	—1
44⅛	36⅛	HousNGs .80	21	39⅛	40⅛	39⅛	39⅞	— ⅛
54⅝	43⅛	HousG pf2.50	2	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
39	20⅛	How John .24	274	37⅞	37⅛	36⅛	36⅞	
22⅝	11⅛	Howmet .70	293	13	13	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Hubbed 1.83g	68	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	HudBay .40g	24	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
14	9⅜	Hugh Hat .40	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅝	Hunt Chm .16	36	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
50⅛	31	Huyck Cp .48	55	46⅝	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
		I						
38	29¾	IdahoPw 1.70	74	31¼	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅜	IdealBas .60	25	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
85	73⅝	Ideal pf 4.75	3	79	79	79	79	
36½	22½	Ideal Toy 1f	66	28	28¼	27⅝	27⅛	+ ¼
44⅛	29	Ill Cent 1.18	133	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ¼
67⅝	50	Ill Cen pf3.50	7	62⅛	63½	62⅝	62⅝	+ ¼
44⅝	32⅝	Ill Powr 2.20	107	33⅝	33⅞	32⅞	33	— ⅞
56	32⅛	Ill Pow pf4.12	z200	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	54⅛	+1⅛
17	12½	Imprl Cp Am	157	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
57½	34⅝	INA Cp 1.40	139	50⅞	51½	50½	50¼	
13	9⅛	Income Capit	19	9⅛	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
11	9⅝	IncCCu .84g	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
33⅝	24⅛	Indian Hd .80	x81	26½	26⅞	26½	26½	+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	IndnaGa 1.72	4	25	25⅛	25	25	
30	23⅛	IndplsPL 1.56	92	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
21⅛	18⅛	Indstl Nat .90	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	45	Inger Rand 2	236	54⅛	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	36½	IngRd pf2.35	13	42	42½	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	26⅛	Inland Stl 2	314	28⅞	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+1⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Inmont Corp	106	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+1⅛
28⅛	15⅛	Insilco .70	17	17	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
24	19⅛	Insilc pfA1.25	10	22	22	21	21	—1
51	25⅛	InspirCop 2	48	30⅛	31	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
48⅛	40⅛	Interco 1.24	74	44⅛	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	Intrlkinc 1.80	27	27⅞	28⅛	27⅛	28	+ ½
365⅛	283⅛	IBM 5.20	488	320	320⅛	313⅛	313⅛	—7⅛
29⅞	18⅛	IntChm Nuc	140	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
80	63	IntFlaFr .60b	137	73	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	23	Int Harv 1.40	128	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	IntHoldg .43g	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅛	4⅛	Int Indust	75	4⅞	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
23⅛	7⅛	IntIndA pf	26	9½	9½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	IntMiner .10g	194	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Int Mng	51	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
26⅛	22⅛	IntMultif 1.20	7	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	24⅛	Int Nickel 1	545	30	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	28⅛	Int Pap 1.50	272	33⅛	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
66⅛	56	Int Pap pf 4	z100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Int Rectifier	60	8	8⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
67⅛	45⅛	Int T&T 1.15	436	54⅛	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	—1⅛
224⅛	165⅛	IntT&T pfC 4	z10	180	180	180	180	—2½
190	138	IntT&T pfF 4	1	153⅛	153⅛	153⅛	153⅛	—2½
122⅛	88	IntT&T pfH 4	21	101	101	99	99	—1
118	85	IT&T pfI 4.50	9	97	97	96⅛	96⅛	
112⅛	81⅛	IntT&T pfJ 4	2	95	95	95	95	—1
112	78	IntT&T pfK4	37	92	92½	91⅛	92	
79	69	InTT pfL 5.50	z160	72⅛	73	72⅛	73	+ ¼
84⅛	57	IT&TpfN 2.25	167	68⅛	68⅛	66⅛	66⅛	—1⅛
110⅛	82	IntT&T pfO 5	11	93½	94	92⅛	92⅛	—1½
44⅛	34⅛	Int Util 1.40	4	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
50⅛	39⅛	Int Util A	10	47	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	31	Int Util pf wi	8	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
36⅛	24⅛	Interpace 1	5	30⅛	30⅛	30	30	— ½
27⅛	17⅛	IntpbGp .20g	23	21	21	20½	20⅛	— ½
23	16⅛	IntsBrand .56	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	IntersPw 1.28	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
20	8⅛	Interst Strs	143	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
35	18⅛	Iowa Beef	127	20⅛	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
22	17⅛	Iowa El 1.30	11	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
24	17⅛	IowaIlGs 1.38	29	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
26⅛	22⅛	IowaPow 1.60	43	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	IowaPSv 1.40	37	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
24⅛	10⅛	Ipco Hos .34d	232	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
37	26⅛	ITE Imp .60	153	33⅛	34	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	29⅛	Itek Corp	182	36⅛	36⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
		J-K						
9⅛	5⅝	Jaeger .15p	3	7	7	6⅝	7	— ⅛
48⅛	29½	JamesF .32	5	36⅛	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Jantzen .60	12	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	JapnFd 1.66g	76	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	
		JpnF fn1.66g	10	9	9	9	9	
49⅛	27	JeffnPilot .88	70	48	48	47½	47½	— ⅛
103⅛	98⅛	JerCP pf8.12	z60	101	101	101	101	
66⅛	51⅛	Jewel Co 1.60	7	56⅞	57	56⅛	57	+ ½
46⅛	32½	Jim Walt .50	229	36⅛	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
50	36⅛	JimW pf 1.60	51	40⅛	41	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
16	13	Jim Walt pf 1	z300	14⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	JHanInv .98g	41	22⅛	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	36½	JohnMan 1.20	260	39	39	37⅛	38	
98⅛	56⅛	JohnJoh .40e	81	95⅛	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	27⅛	Johns Svc .80	x57	33	33⅛	32⅛	33	
69	51½	John Svc pf 2	x4	60	60	60	60	+1½
59⅛	48	JonLogn .80	15	58⅛	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	9½	JonLaug .75g	39	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
23	18⅛	Jorgensn 1.20	19	22⅛	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	22	Jostens .70	90	24	24⅛	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
64⅛	43⅛	Joy Mfg 1.40	66	62⅛	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	16½	KaisAlum .50	120	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
83⅛	58	Kais 57pf 4.75	13	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
79	57½	Kais 66pf 4.75	4	60	61	60	61	+1
24	12⅛	KaisrCem .50	18	13 14⅛	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
52	37⅛	KalCm pf2.50	2	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	KalCm pf1.37	10	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	11	KaneMlr .10g	69	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
38	31	KCtyPLt 2.08	11	33½	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ½
44	31⅛	KC Soo Ind 2	16	34⅛	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	22⅛	Kan GE 1.44	12	24	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	16⅛	KanNeb 1.02	x10	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	24⅛	KanPLt 1.38	34	27	27½	26⅛	26⅛	
17	9⅛	Katy Ind	93	10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
44	26	Katy pfB 1.46	36	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
44⅛	29⅛	Kauf Brd .10	299	40⅛	40½	39⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	KawecBrl .28	19	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	
28⅛	18½	KayserRo .60	54	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	26⅛	Keebler .70	23	31⅛	31½	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Keller Ind	96	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
28	22⅛	Kellogg 1	27	27⅛	27½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
48	26⅛	KelseyH 1.30	45	39	39	37⅛	37⅛	—1⅛
46⅛	28⅛	Kendall .60	40	41⅛	41⅛	41	47	+ ⅛
29⅛	20	Kennmtal .80	17	22½	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
42⅛	19⅛	Kennecott 1	511	23	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	25⅛	Ky Util 1.68	44	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	31⅛	KerrMcG .80	x54	38⅛	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Keystne .30p	28	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ½
33⅛	23⅛	KiddeCo .69f	175	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
71	52	Kidd pf A2.20	1	61½	61½	61½	61½	+1⅛
37⅛	24	KimbClk 1.20	x260	25⅛	26⅛	24⅛	26⅛	+1⅛
21½	14⅛	KingsD St .28	848	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
39⅛	25⅛	Kinney Sv .25	164	30	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
78⅛	53	Kinney pf1.25	8	59½	60	59½	60	+3½
37⅛	35⅛	Kirsch .69	26	39⅛	39⅛	39	39	+1⅛
68⅛	28⅛	KLM Air .84p	176	37⅛	38⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
70⅛	43⅛	Knabt N .50g	25	66½	67⅛	66½	67⅛	+1⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Kohring .20g	24	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	32⅛	Kosh pf 2.75	1	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
37	28⅛	Koppers 1.60	8	32⅛	32½	31½	31½	— ⅛
62⅛	52	Koppr pf 4	z110	57	58⅛	57	58⅛	+2⅛
19⅛	8½	Koracorp Ind	14	10½	10½	10	10	— ⅛
46⅛	38⅛	Kraftco 1.70	469	43⅛	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
97⅛	56⅛	KresgeSS .50	221	93⅛	94⅛	93⅛	94⅛	+ ½
33½	18½	Kroehler .20g	42	29	29½	28½	28½	— ½
46	26⅛	Kroger 1.30	90	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
		L						
24⅛	21	Lacl Gas 1.45	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22½	
21⅛	13⅛	Lamsn Sess 1	10	15	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	21⅛	LaneBryn .65	60	31	31½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ½
12	6½	Latrobe Stl	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅛	6⅛	LearSieg .20	234	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ½
43⅛	27½	LearSg pf2.25	8	30½	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	15½	Leasco Corp	275	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	27½	Leasco pf2.20	29	38⅛	38½	38	38	— ⅛
53⅛	25⅛	Leasway .50b	47	52⅛	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	LeedsN .50	39	28⅛	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	11	Leesona .40	55	12½	12⅛	12	12	
17	13	LehPCem .40	40	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	LehVal Ind	79	3⅛	3⅛	3	3½	
19	15½	Lehmn 1.32g	51	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	
35½	22⅛	Lenox Inc .50	4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	LeverFd Cap	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
61⅛	33⅛	LeviStra .24g	55	41⅛	41⅛	40	40	—1⅛
109⅛	60⅛	Levitz Furn	264	105⅛	106⅛	103½	104½	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	LFE Cp	12	8⅛	9	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	LFE Cp pf.50	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	40⅛	LibbOFd 2	100	48⅛	48⅛	47	47	—1⅛
90½	74	Lib OF pf4.75	11	82½	82⅛	81⅛	81⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	LibbMcNL	52	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
24	16⅛	LibrtyCp .20a	131	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	
27⅛	10⅛	LibertyLn .50	43	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
21½	15⅛	LibyLn pf1.25	4	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
60⅛	46⅛	Liggt My 2.50	75	51⅛	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
106½	98⅛	Ligg M pf 7	y110	99	102	99	102	+2⅛
65⅛	50	Lilly Ell .70	147	55⅛	56	55⅛	55⅛	
88⅛	67⅛	Lincoln Nat 2	34	89⅛	89⅛	89	89	+ ⅛
90	71	LincNt pf 3	10	89½	91	89½	91	+2
27⅛	7⅛	Ling Tem Vt	287	10	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
28½	8⅛	LingTV AA	11	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
45½	16⅛	LingTV pf 5	10	26⅛	26⅛	26½	26⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	Lionel Corp	225	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	18⅛	LittonInd .69f	544	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21	— ⅛
29⅛	22	Litton ptc pf	10	24⅛	25	24⅛	24⅛	
74⅛	50	Litton cv pf 3	1	54	54	54	54	+1
31½	25	Litton pf B 2	47	26½	26½	25⅛	25⅛	—1
15⅛	7½	Lockheed Air	179	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
57½	34	Loews Corp 1	142	45½	45½	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
19½	12	Londontwn	56	15⅛	17	15⅛	17	+1⅛
33⅛	20½	LoneStarln 1	584	24⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
29⅛	23	LoneSGa 1.36	127	26	26	25⅛	25⅛	
27⅛	21⅛	LongIsLt 1.38	73	22⅛	23	22½	22⅛	+ ⅛
102	86	LIL pf I 5.75	1	94½	94½	94½	94½	
108	100	LIL pf J 8.12	z300	105	105⅛	105	105	+ ½
108⅛	104⅛	LIL pf K 8.30	z150	107⅛	107⅛	106	106	—1⅛
63⅛	58⅛	LongsDrg .40	51	63	64⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	Loral Corp	14	3½	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	40½	LaLandExp 1	321	47⅛	48⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—1⅛
40⅛	33⅛	LouvlGE 1.74	9	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
38	27⅛	Lowenstn .50	17	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+1

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54½	41½	Lubrizol .40	111	51¼	51⅜	50¼	50½	— ½
22⅝	15⅝	LuckyStrs .50	285	18⅞	18⅞	17⅝	18	— ½
29⅝	19	Ludlow 1.06	176	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝	26⅞	+ ½
24¼	12¾	LukenStl .60p	34	15	15½	15	15⅛	+ ½
8	3⅞	Lums Inc	200	6⅛	6⅛	5⅜	5⅞	— ¼
7½	4½	LVO Corp	74	5⅛	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
13⅝	6⅛	Lykes Yngst	9	7½	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	16½	Lykes Yng pf	64	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
		M						
32½	10⅛	MacAnF .20b	53	14	14⅝	13¾	13¾	
7⅝	4	MacDonald	87	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	Macke Co .30	5	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅛
47⅛	33½	Macy RH 1	34	43½	44	43⅛	43⅛	+ ¼
20⅝	13⅝	Mad Fd 1.45g	90	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Mad Sq Gar	89	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	
42⅛	24	Magic Ch .60	39	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ¼
55	37⅛	Magnavox 1.20	425	44⅛	44⅛	42⅛	42	—1⅛
50¼	37½	Mallory 1.80	31	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40½	+ ⅛
39⅛	28¼	MalHyde .44	12	40	40⅛	40	40⅛	+1⅛
23½	15	Manhind .56b	46	20⅛	20½	19	19⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	22	Manpowr .72	44	24⅛	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
38¼	30½	MfrsHan 1.56	53	32⅛	34	32⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	24⅛	MAPCO 1	38	33	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
44⅛	32⅛	Mapc pf 1.12	3	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	27	Marath 1.40	199	29⅛	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	26⅛	Marcor .80	508	31½	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
77	52½	Marcor pf A2	14	63	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
31	10⅛	Maremnt .51f	122	28	28½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
39½	30⅛	Mar Mid 1.70	x280	33	33⅛	32	32⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	41⅛	MarionLb .40	22	56⅛	57⅛	56⅛	57	+ ⅛
72⅛	51	Marlen 1.37b	104	60	60½	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
68½	46⅛	Marley .40	13	64	64⅛	63⅛	64	— ⅛
17½	9⅛	Marquit Corn	92	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	28½	Marriott .95f	68	48½	49	48½	48½	
37½	27⅛	MarshFd 1.10	66	35	35⅛	35	35⅛	+1
25⅛	16⅛	MartinM 1.10	89	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	23⅛	MrylCup .50	275	30½	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	32	Masco Cp	59	39	39	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
66	51⅛	Masonite .72	237	65	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Massey Fer	60	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
30⅛	22⅛	MassM 1.50e	103	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
52⅛	18⅛	Mattel .10	452	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24½	+ ⅛
53⅛	31⅛	MayDStr 1.60	234	49	51	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
56	28⅛	May D pf1.80	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	MayerOsc .60	25	31⅛	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
32⅛	18⅛	MaysJW .50	15	21	21⅛	20	20	—1⅛
41⅛	32⅛	Maytag 1.10a	37	39⅛	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
30	17⅛	MCA Inc .60	24	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	23½	McCord 1.25	21	30⅛	30⅛	30½	30⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	18	McCrory 1.20	x15	27⅛	27½	27	27	— ⅛
59½	48	Mc Cr pf 4.50	y50	55⅛	55	55	55	+1⅛
77⅛	63	McCrory6pf 6	y70	70	270	70	70	+1
47⅛	29½	McDermott 1	69	34⅛	35	34	34½	+ ½
69⅛	52	McDonalds	310	69	70⅛	69	69⅛	+1⅛
38⅛	21	McDonD .40b	244	31⅛	32½	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	30⅛	McG Ed 1.40	88	34⅛	34⅛	34	34⅛	
24⅛	15⅛	McGrwH .60	61	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11	5	McGreg Don	6	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
165	62	McIntyr .80p	2470	69	70½	69	70	
23⅛	13⅛	McKee .40p	11	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
77	48	McLean 1.20	16	67⅛	68	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	11	McLouth Stl	60	14	14⅛	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	McNell .70	18	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Mead Corp 1	261	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
48	37	Mead pfA2.80	1	41½	41½	41½	41½	
48	39	Mead pfB2.80	2	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ½
44⅛	34⅛	MedusaC 1.20	2	35⅛	35⅛	35½	35½	
11	4⅛	MEI Cp	7	4½	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
63⅛	40½	Melv Sho .80	145	63⅛	63⅛	61	61	—2⅛
79½	19⅛	Memorex Cp	526	26	26⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
135⅛	78	MercanS 1.40	5	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	
123	94⅛	Merck 2.20	x192	122	123⅛	120½	121½	+1⅛
29⅛	19⅛	Meredith .70	11	24½	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
40	28⅛	MerrLyn .40	272	34½	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+1
58	38⅛	MesaPet .05g	41	45	45½	45	45	+ ⅛
11	9⅛	MesabTr .81g	28	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
31½	21⅛	MestaM 1.40	15	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
26⅛	15⅛	MGM	51	17⅛	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	17⅛	Metromd .50	99	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
58	49	Met E pf 3.90	z100	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
80½	54⅛	MGIC Inv .20	213	79⅛	81⅛	79⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Mich Gs Ut 1	9	14⅛	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Mich Tube 1	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+1⅛
25⅛	12⅛	Microdot .40g	131	16⅛	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	16	MidContT .92	58	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	22⅛	MidSUtil 1.02	239	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	13⅛	Midld R 1.40	81	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
59⅛	37⅛	MilesLbs 1.50	51	42	42⅛	42	42	+ ½
43⅛	21	Milt Brad .60	25	41⅛	42	41⅛	41½	— ⅛
127⅛	95⅛	MinnMM 1.85	147	127⅛	127½	126⅛	126⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	19⅛	MinnPLt 1.30	9	21⅛	21⅛	21½	21⅛	
135	98	MissnCp 2.40	z770	125	125	123½	125	
26⅛	20⅛	MissnEqu .20	100	26½	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
16	12	MissRiv .20d	106	14⅛	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
77⅛	62	MoPac A 5	17	72⅛	73	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
33	25⅛	MP Cem 1.60	5	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
24⅛	17	MoPubS .80b	7	18	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
60	45⅛	MobilOil 2.60	366	52⅛	53⅛	51½	51½	—1
40⅛	30⅛	Mohas 1.10	38	39½	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	14⅛	Mohwk Data	376	18	18⅛	17⅛	17½	— ½
25⅛	19⅛	Mohk Rub 1b	15	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	10	Molybden	65	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
43½	27⅛	Molyb pf2.50	3	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
24	17	Monarch .40	15	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
16⅛	8½	Monogm Ind	144	11⅛	12	11⅛	12	+1
40⅛	31⅛	Monroe Equp	155	37⅛	37⅛	35⅛	36½	— ½
57⅛	32⅛	Monsant 1.80	233	46½	46⅛	45⅛	46	— ⅛
64	46	Monsa pf 2.75	3	58½	58½	58½	58½	
37	20⅛	MontDUt 1.88	14	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	26⅛	Mont Pw 1.68	20	28	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	MONY 1.01g	183	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10½	Moor McCor	31	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
74⅛	61½	MorganJ 2.80	308	73⅛	74	72⅛	73	— ⅛
29⅛	13½	Morse Sh .75	x73	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
28	21⅛	MtgTrA 2.19g	72	25⅛	25⅛	24½	24⅛	—1⅛
40⅛	23	MorNor .80	105	28	28	27⅛	27⅛	
89⅛	51½	Motorola .60	125	76⅛	76⅛	75	75⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	35	MtFuel S 1.80	10	35	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	21½	MtStaTT 1.36	21	22	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12¼	MSL Ind .40	21	14	14	13⅛	13⅛	
19	8⅛	Munford .24	47	19	19	17⅛	18	—1
11⅛	6⅛	Munfrd pf.48	26	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
32	19⅛	Munsingwr 1	35	30	30⅛	29½	29½	— ⅛
36⅛	22⅛	MrphyCo 1.20	15	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Murphy Ind	16	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
40⅛	28⅛	Murph Oil .60	38	29⅛	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
107	84½	MurphO pf5.20	6	91	91	90	90	+ ⅛
45⅛	15⅛	MurryOh .60	32	37	37⅛	37	37	+ ⅛
39⅛	28⅛	MyersL .80g	18	34⅛	35	34½	34½	— ⅛
		N						
56½	48⅛	Nabisco 2.20	x79	53	53½	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
59	42½	Nalco Ch .80	22	58⅛	59⅛	58½	59⅛	+1⅛
32½	18⅛	Narco Sci .60	6	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	28⅛	NashuaCp .48	67	47	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	16⅛	NatAirln .10p	155	32⅛	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
28	19⅛	N Avia 1.36g	20	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
31½	13⅛	Nat Can .45	102	16⅛	16½	16	16	— ⅛
56½	28⅛	N Can pf 1.50	30	32	32½	32	32	
49	23⅛	NatCashR .72	990	27	27⅛	25⅛	26	— ⅛
58⅛	36⅛	Nat Chem .30	750	55½	55½	55⅛	55⅛	— ½
31	18⅛	NatCityL .90	15	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Nat Distil .90	160	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	
65	57	N Dist pf 4.25	240	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	22½	Nat Fuel 1.68	17	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
29½	15⅛	Nat Genl .20	99	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
25½	17⅛	Nat Gyp 1.05	x510	18½	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	24⅛	Nat Homes	196	31½	32	30	31	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	Nat Undust	90	6½	6½	6	6	— ⅛
14½	10	NatInd pf.60	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
15½	11⅛	NatInd pf1.25	10	14½	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	30⅛	N Prest 1.10a	7	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	NatSvcIn .66	38	27½	27½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
43½	31½	Nat Stand .75	48	34⅛	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	25½	NatStarch .64	5	37⅛	37⅛	34	37⅛	+ ⅛
47	35½	Nat Steel 2.50	96	38⅛	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
14⅛	11½	Nat Tea .80	15	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
28½	9⅛	NatUnEl .67d	12	18	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
101⅛	43⅛	Natomas .25	720	59⅛	59⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
22	13⅛	Neptune .40	48	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
42⅛	31	NevPow 1.24	33	32½	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
27⅛	14	Newberry .50	101	16½	17	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	NEngEl 1.56	x63	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	
38⅛	32⅛	NE TT 2.36	x110	34	34	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
40⅛	18⅛	Newhall .30	100	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ½
39⅛	22⅛	Newmnt 1.04	2948	26	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
122	85⅛	Newmt pf4.50	7	91½	91½	90½	90½	+ ½
25⅛	10⅛	NYHonR .15d	73	14	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	28	NYS EG 2.08	26	31	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
112	103½	NYSEl pf8.80	z230	110	110	109½	109½	— ½
18	15⅛	Niag MP 1.10	182	15⅛	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
57½	48	Nia M pf 3.90	z190	52½	52⅛	52½	52⅛	+ ⅛
55	45	Nia M pf 3.60	z150	49⅛	50½	49⅛	50½	+1½
52	43	Nia M pf 3.40	z10	45⅛	45⅛	45½	45½	
18⅛	14½	Niag Sh 1.10g	10	14⅛	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
25⅛	11⅛	NL Ind 1	x353	13⅛	13⅛	13	13½	+ ⅛
85⅛	66⅛	Norfol W 5	76	71	71⅛	70	70	— ½
25⅛	11⅛	NorlinCp .45g	42	20⅛	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—1
40⅛	23⅛	Norris Ind 1	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	14	NoACoal .45p	34	17⅛	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	22⅛	NoAMt 2.16g	74	31⅛	32	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	No Am Phil 1	17	26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅛	NoAmR 1.40	362	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
77⅛	60½	NoAR px4.75	6	74⅛	74⅛	73½	73½	—1
27⅛	20	NoAR pf1.35	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
15⅛	12½	Noeast Ut .94	206	14	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	NorCenGs .60	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	12½	Nor Cent Ry	z210	12½	12½	12½	12½	
31⅛	26⅛	NoIllGas 1.78	80	26½	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	28⅛	NoIlGs pf1.90	28	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
33⅛	24⅛	No In PS 1.32	95	26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	42⅛	NoNGas 2.60	51	42⅛	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
112	103	No NG pf8.48	y60	107½	107½	106½	106½	—1⅛
86⅛	78	No NG pf5.80	y100	83	83	83	83	+1½
29⅛	25	NoStaPw 1.70	29	26½	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
115½	107	NS Pw pf8.80	z20	112	112	111	111	—1
55⅛	46	NS Pw pf3.60	z10	51	51	51	51	
11⅛	4½	Nothgte .50p	31	5	5⅛	4⅞	5	
		Nothgt fn.50p	2	5	5	5	5	
28⅛	16½	Northrop 1	29	19⅛	19⅛	18⅛	19	— ⅛
29½	20½	Northp pf1.45	9	23⅛	24	23⅛	24	+ ¼
39⅛	20⅛	Nwst Airl .45	272	39⅛	39⅛	38½	38⅛	—1
39½	33⅛	NwtBanc 1.40	6	35⅛	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	17⅛	Nwt Ind .12g	119	29	29½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	7⅛	Nrwst Ind wt	94	18½	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
101½	60½	NwtInd pfA5	12	93⅛	94½	92½	92⅛	+ ½
102½	61½	NwtInd pfC5	7	93⅛	94	92⅛	92⅛	+ ⅛
76½	48⅛	Nwstln pf4.20	15	72⅛	73	72⅛	72⅛	— ⅛
29½	21½	NwsMut .56g	46	24⅛	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	27⅛	Norton 1.50	31	31⅛	31⅛	31½	31⅛	+ ⅛
62½	47⅛	NortSim 1.37f	120	60⅛	61⅛	60⅛	61½	+ ⅛
63	45½	Nort S pf1.60	5	62⅛	63	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	8⅛	NVF Co	50	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
		O						
13½	6⅛	Oak Elect .16	12	9⅛	9⅛	9½	9½	+ ½
22⅛	14	Oakite Pd .80	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	OccidPet .50	x1432	11	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
70¼	41½	OccidPet pf 4	x15	47⅛	48	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
70⅛	37½	OccidP pf3.60	x30	43	43	42	42½	+ ½
40½	26	OccidP pf2.16	x11	26⅛	26⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—1½
20	11⅛	OgdenCp .15g	50	15⅛	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	25¼	Ogden pf1.87	5	29	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
27⅛	21½	OhioEdis 1.54	45	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
71	61	Oh Ed pf 4.56	z150	65	65	64	64	—1
61	52	Oh Ed pf 3.90	z40	54½	54½	54½	54½	
105½	99	Oh Pw pf8.04	z20	104	104	104	104	+1½
28½	23	Okla GE 1.24	30	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
24	20⅛	OklaNGs 1.24	16	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
26	14⅛	Olin Corp .38	156	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
17½	10	Omarkin .62f	28	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛	
33⅛	15⅛	OneidaLt .70	27	16⅛	17	16⅛	17	+ ½
20⅛	12⅛	Opelika 1	12	13⅛	14	13⅛	14	
22½	17	OrangeR 1.20	107	17⅛	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	34½	Otis Elev 2	98	37⅛	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	27⅛	Outbd Mar 1	46	40⅛	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
22	13⅛	Outlet Co .65	88	15	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	26⅛	OvernllTr .60	33	33⅛	34⅛	32½	32½	—1
56½	38⅛	Owen Cng .75	129	52⅛	52⅛	51⅛	52	— ½
66⅛	41	Owen Ill 1.35	189	45	46⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
109½	75⅛	OwenIl pf4.75	6	81½	82	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
27½	15	Oxfrd Ind .60	16	26⅛	26⅛	26	26	— ½

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		P - Q						
36⅝	28⅝	PacGEl 1.64	116	31½	31½	30¾	30¾	— ½
39⅝	22½	Pac Ltg 1.40	34	23½	23⅝	23½	23½	
36	24⅛	PacPetrol .40	172	27⅞	28	27⅞	27⅞	
24¾	20½	PacPwL 1.44	57	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
33⅛	19⅝	Pac Swst Air	53	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅝
13½	9⅝	Pac ETIn .40a	5	10½	10¼	10	10	—
15	8	PalmBch .52	32	10¼	10¼	10	10⅛	
15⅝	8½	PanAmS .20p	105	9½	9¼	9	9	
23¼	9½	PanAm WAir	1484	13¾	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	29⅝	Panh EP 1.80	116	32⅞	33	32	32½	— ¾
49⅞	30½	Papercft .60b	53	35⅝	35⅞	35½	35½	+ ⅜
24¾	15⅝	Pargas .84	33	18¼	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
46⅝	32⅝	ParkHan 1.50	65	44	44⅝	44	44½	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Penn Cent	300	5⅛	5¼	4½	4⅝	— ½
14	8½	Penn Dix .41f	117	8⅞	9½	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
25⅛	13½	Penn Fruit	46	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	
73⅝	54⅝	Penney JC 1	257	70¾	71⅞	69½	69½	—1½
26¼	21⅜	PaPwLt 1.40	x96	24	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
114½	103	Pa PLt pf8.60	y20	109	109	109	109	— ¼
69¼	56	Pa PLt pf4.50	y280	61	62	60½	62	+ ¼
60	55	Pa PLt pf4.40	y80	61	61	61	61	— ⅝
33½	26⅛	Pennwlt 1.20	201	22½	23	22½	22½	+ ½
56¼	42	Penwlt pf2.50	5	42	42¼	42	42¼	— ¼
30¾	22¼	Penwlt pf1.60	3	24¼	24½	24½	24½	
39	18	PennzUn .80	457	22	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
56	26	Penz U pf1.33	61	31¾	32	31¾	32	+ ⅜
28½	19⅝	PeopDrg 1.10	4	22¼	23	22½	23	+ ½
39⅝	30⅞	PeopGas 2.08	77	33	33⅝	32¾	33	+ ⅜
66⅝	32⅞	PepsiCo 1	x172	66⅛	66⅝	65	65	—1
55½	29	PerkElmr .42	116	53	53⅝	52¾	53⅝	+ ⅝
47⅝	36⅝	Pet Inc 1.30	86	47¼	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
27½	19⅞	Petinc pf 1	16	26⅝	26⅝	25½	26	—1
25⅝	20½	Pet Inc pf.80	181	26⅛	26⅝	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
34⅝	23⅝	PeteFaul 1.20	12	27½	27⅝	27	27	+ ½
55½	31⅜	Petrie Str .40	42	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅜
54½	38¼	Petrolan .66	44	53⅝	54½	53⅝	54⅝	+ ⅞
54¼	37	Petrol pf1.37	1	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1
21½	17	Petrim 1.49g	8	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
43⅛	34⅝	Pfizer .60a	x482	39⅞	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
48	28	Phelps D 2.10	430	32⅝	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	+1
25⅛	20⅝	Phila El 1.64	146	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
115	106½	Phil El pf8.75	z110	113	113	113	113	
102¼	90	PhilaEl pf 7	z20	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ½
68	55	Phil El pf4.40	z50	60⅛	60⅛	60	60	—1
65	55⅞	Phil El pf4.30	z100	60	60	59	59	—1
58	49½	Phil El pf3.80	z110	53	53	53	53	
22⅝	19⅝	PhilaSub 1.20	17	20½	20½	20½	20½	
70	45⅝	PhilMorr 1.24	198	64⅝	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
25	12⅝	Philip Ind .16	147	21¾	22	20½	20½	—1½
30½	19	Phil Ind pf 1	x9	26½	26½	26	26	+ ¼
34⅝	26⅝	Phill Pet 1.30	304	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Phil VH .40	35	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	17½	PiedNGs 1.20	6	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	
58½	44	Pillybury 1.44	121	48¼	48⅝	48	48	— ⅜
18¼	13⅝	PionNGas .80	32	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
33⅝	18⅛	PitneyB .68	223	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	
20	14⅝	PitForg .80	8	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¼
62	44⅛	PittFtW pf	z80	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ½
51¼	38	PitYngAsh pf	z10	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	
52½	31⅝	Pittston .60b	470	38	38	36⅝	36½	—1¼
26	9⅝	Plan Resrch	85	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ½
2⅞	2	PlessyLt .12g	216	2⅛	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
117¼	76	Polaroid .32	496	92¼	92¾	90⅞	91½	— ½
24¼	13¼	Porfecinc .80	14	14⅛	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ½
74	62¼	Porter pf 5.50	z30	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
74	62½	Porter pf 3.50	z30	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
23¼	19⅝	PortGEl 1.38	26	21	21	20⅝	20⅞	
38⅝	20⅝	PotlatchF 1	20	23	23	22⅝	22⅞	— ½
16⅝	14	Potom Elec 1	100	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
62	55	Pot El pf 4.50	z850	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
43	34	Pot El pf 2.44	7	36¼	36¼	36½	36½	
45	32	PPG Ind 1.40	100	42	42¼	41½	41¾	+ ⅜
38⅝	23¼	Premrind .40	4	33¼	33¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
24½	17	Premr I pf.90	7	21	21	21	21	
77	56	ProctGm 1.59	250	75⅞	76⅝	74⅞	75¼	+ ½
24⅝	10⅝	ProdRsch .10	41	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	20	PubSCol 1.12	102	20⅞	21½	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
30¼	25	P Sv EG 1.64	131	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ½
124¼	113⅞	PSEG pf9.62	z700	119	119	119	119	
101	87	PSEG pf6.80	z20	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	? ⅜
80	68⅝	PSEG pf5.28	z20	71½	71½	71½	71½	+1
76	65½	PSEG pf5.05	z70	70	70	70	70	
65½	55½	PSEG pf4.30	z100	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
64	54	PSEG pf4.18	z50	56½	56½	56½	56½	
22⅝	19½	PSEG pf1.40	12	20	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
49⅝	36½	PubSvIn 2.16	20	38½	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	— ½
30½	23⅝	PubS NH 1.64	27	25	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
9¼	4½	Publikind .30f	40	5	5	5	5	
18½	10	Pueblo In .28	285	12½	12⅝	11⅞	12	
15½	9⅛	PR Cemt .40	23	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	27⅝	PugSPLt 1.84	19	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
57½	40⅞	Pullman 2	30	46⅝	47⅝	46½	47⅝	+1⅛
21⅛	16	Purex Cp .84	145	18⅝	18⅝	18	18¼	
92¼	68¼	Purolatr 1.60	x4	83	83	82½	82½	— ½
49¼	38⅝	Quak Oat 1	104	44⅝	44½	43	43	—1
55½	32	QuakStOil .80	114	52	54⅝	51⅞	54⅝	+2¾
22	14	Questor .50	39	17	17⅞	17	17	+ ¼
		R						
35	24⅝	RalstonP .70	61	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
48¼	36⅝	RalstP pf1.20	2	45	45	45	45	+ ½
17⅛	13⅝	Ramada Inn	234	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
27½	14⅞	Ranco Inc .92	43	19	19½	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼
20¼	10⅝	Rapid Amer	201	15⅛	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
62	38½	Rap A pf 2.25	1	49	49	49	49	+1
34⅞	23¼	RaybstosM 1	x19	27⅝	27½	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
15⅝	8¼	Raymint .10g	x15	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
45¼	27	Raytheon .60	574	35⅝	35¾	35	35	— ½
45½	27¼	Rayth pf 1.12	9	35¼	35⅛	35	35¼	+ ⅛
40¼	26	RCA 1	315	35¼	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
91¼	65	RCA cvf 4	x4	84½	84½	83⅞	84½	+1
58	49	RCA pf 3.50	y320	49½	50	49½	50	— ⅜
9⅝	1⅞	vlReading Co	15	2⅝	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
8¼	1⅝	vlReadg 2 pf	6	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
35½	16	Rdg Bate .25	144	23¾	25	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅜
30⅝	17¼	Redman	416	25⅝	25⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
43⅝	27⅝	ReevBr 1.50	31	30¾	31	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
12½	7⅝	Reich Ch .20	51	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15	10¾	Reliab Str .60	4	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Relian El .70	83	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
79	58½	RelianEl pf 3	1	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ⅛
11¼	3⅛	Republic Cp	161	4⅝	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	17⅝	RepubStl 1	184	20	20⅛	19½	19½	— ⅜
55½	40⅝	RetailCred 2	37	41¼	41¼	41	41	— ⅛
37⅝	23¼	Revco DS .28	58	38⅛	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅝
25⅝	9⅝	ReveCop .75p	273	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
80¼	54⅝	Revlon 1	185	63⅛	63⅛	61⅜	61⅜	
37⅝	30⅝	Rex Chn 1.50	14	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
49	42½	RexC pf2.50	2	46	46	45	45	
45	37	RexC pf2.36	5	42	42	42	42	+1
69½	50¼	Reynind 2.40	164	59¾	59¾	58½	58⅝	— ⅝
81¼	53	Reyln pf 2.25	x86	67¼	67¼	66	66⅛	— ⅛
33¼	13⅝	ReynMet .60	287	16¾	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
80½	57½	Rey M pf4.50	10	59¼	59⅝	59	59¼	— ¼
39	21⅞	Rey M pf2.37	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	13⅝	Rheingold .20	150	17	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11¼	Richrdson .40	12	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
72⅝	58⅝	RichMerrel 1	69	65⅝	66⅝	65⅝	65⅞	+ ½
28⅝	20	RidderP .32	x55	26⅝	26½	26¼	26¼	+1½
20¼	14⅛	RiegelP .80	59	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	13	RiegelTxt .80	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14½	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Rio Grnd .60	x18	22¾	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
14⅝	9½	RioGrn pf.80	x54	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
81	32¼	RiteAid .22	41	80⅝	82½	80⅝	82	+1½
35⅝	27½	RivianF 1.04	94	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	35	+ ¼
6⅝	5	RoanST 1.47g	84	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
41	28⅝	RobshCon .70	90	36⅝	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅜
26¼	18	Robrtsn 1.10	46	18⅞	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
40	25⅝	RobinsAH .40	117	40	40⅝	39	39½	— ⅜
27⅝	21⅞	RochGs 1.20b	18	23¼	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
50½	38½	RochTel 1.32	18	43½	43⅝	43⅛	43½	
20½	12½	Rockower .24	40	19⅝	19⅝	18¾	19	
30¾	25⅝	RockMfg 1.40	36	26½	27½	26½	27½	+ ⅞
118	85¼	RohmH 1.60b	44	109	109½	108¼	109½	+ ⅝

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21	13⅞	Rohr Ind .80	146	15¾	15⅞	15	15⅛	— ¼
44½	25⅝	Rollinsinc .22	52	44⅝	45⅝	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	5	Ronson .10d	53	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	+ ¼
37	28	Roper Co 1	10	30⅝	31¼	30¾	31¼	+1½
39¼	27⅝	RorerAm .72	78	33½	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+ ⅝
33⅝	16½	RoyCCola .56	67	31¼	31½	31⅛	31⅞	+ ½
46⅝	32	RoyDut 2.09g	233	35⅝	35⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅝
		RoyD fn2.09g	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	
14⅝	6⅝	Royal Ind	175	12	13	12	13	+1
17⅝	9	RTECorp .12	81	8¼	8¼	7⅞	8	—1
65	34⅝	Rubbrmd .56	120	58¾	59⅝	58¾	59	+1
12	5	Rucker Co	52	6¼	6¼	6	6	
30	16⅞	Russ Tog .68	43	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅝
65⅝	33	RyderSy .50	87	66¾	66⅝	65	65	— ⅞
		S						
14⅝	6⅝	Safegrd Ind	51	8	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
40⅝	32⅝	Safeway 1.30	176	34¼	34½	34	34⅛	+ ⅜
29¼	19⅝	StJoeM 1.50	50	22⅞	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
18½	15⅝	StJosLP 1.08	1	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
56½	43⅝	StL Sa F 2.40	25	47⅞	49⅝	47⅞	49⅛	+2¼
42¼	30⅝	StRegisP 1.40	92	35¼	36	35¼	35½	+ ½
24⅛	16⅝	SalantCp .30b	41	20½	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
24	17⅝	SanDGas 1.08	57	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18½	
22⅝	8⅝	Sanders Asso	168	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅞
20½	10⅝	Sangamo .40	59	12⅝	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ¼
37½	23½	SJuanR 3.27f	8	31¼	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
34½	24⅝	Sa Feind 1.60	91	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	SFe Ind pf.50	36	8½	8½	8½	8½	
43½	30½	SanFeInt .30	46	37⅝	38⅝	37½	38	+1½
14⅞	8	SarWelSci .30	30	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19	16	SavanhE 1.12	23	17	17½	17	17	+ ⅛
17⅝	9	SavA Stop .24	34	10½	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
29	16⅝	Saxon Ind	570	20⅝	20⅝	19	19	—1⅝
37⅝	13	Schaefer Co	63	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
87⅝	60⅝	ScherPlg .90	91	88⅝	89⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅛
101½	66½	SchlitzBr 1.60	24	101	102	100⅝	101½	+ ⅛
142½	87⅝	Schlmbr 1.40	121	142	144	142	143⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	13¼	SCM Corp	116	16½	16⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
19½	9½	SCOA Ind .60	43	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
27	19	ScottLFds .58	16	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
29⅝	16⅝	Scott Fetz .80	34	26⅞	27⅛	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
25	14½	Scott For .60	23	16⅛	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
27½	13⅝	Scott Pap .50	378	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
50¼	40	Scovill 1.40	81	50¼	50⅝	50	50½	+ ⅛
63	51	Scovil pf2.50	10	62½	62½	62	62	— ½
7⅝	5½	Scud Duo Vst	68	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
9½	7⅝	Scuddr pf.63g	16	9	9⅛	9	9	+ ¼
69⅝	37⅝	SbCL In 2.20	159	60	60⅝	59⅝	59⅞	
19⅝	10	Seagrve .12d	47	11⅝	11⅝	10⅞	11	— ⅜
72⅝	51⅝	Searl GD 1.30	54	68⅝	69⅝	68½	68½	+ ⅛
97	74⅝	SearsR 1.40a	253	96	96½	96	96⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	8½	Seatrain Line	49	9⅝	9½	9	9	— ⅝
40¼	25½	Servmt .50b	14	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
37½	24	Shapell Ind	41	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
54½	41½	Shell Oil 2.40	170	43½	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	+ ½
41	30	ShellTr 1.45g	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
24	16⅝	ShellerGl .80	32	20	20½	19½	19½	— ⅛
23⅞	17½	ShellGl pf1.40	5	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
16½	7	SbdWorld Air	257	13⅞	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	20⅝	ShellGl pf1.35	6	22½	22¼	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	40⅞	Sherw Wm 2	107	42¼	42½	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
15½	7⅝	Siegel HI	14	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅞	SierraPac .80	22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22¼	13⅞	Signal Co .60	309	17¼	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛
47	33½	Signal pf2.20	7	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
20½	15⅛	Signal pf 1	1	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
55	42½	Signode 1.10	13	45⅝	46½	45⅝	46	+ ½
8⅝	4	Simm Prec	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	30¼	Simmon .80a	23	33¼	33½	33⅛	33⅛	
147	94	Simp Pat .88	12	136¼	136¼	135¾	136¼	+1
77½	63¼	SingerCo 2.40	85	72	72⅝	71⅝	72¼	+ ⅛
100	82	Singer pf3.50	6	93¾	94	93½	94	+1
36	22¼	SkaggCo .40b	149	24⅝	24⅝	23½	23½	—1⅛
52¾	40¼	Skelly Oil 1	31	48¼	49⅝	48¼	49	+ ⅜
29½	17	Skil Cp .20g	26	21⅝	21⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
59⅝	27	Skyline .23	386	51	51⅞	51	51½	+ ½
58½	44⅝	SmithAO 1.40	12	50⅛	50⅛	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅞
29	16½	Smith Intl .40	24	28	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
57½	47½	Smith KF 2	193	54⅛	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
27	27⅝	Smucker .70	5	26¼	26½	26	26¼	+ ½
17⅝	12	Sola Bas .50	3	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
8	4⅝	Sonesta	23	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	Sony Cp .04h	609	19	19¾	19	19⅛	+ ⅜
		Sony fn.04h	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
47	23⅝	SooLine 3g	1	44½	44½	44½	44½	
23⅞	15⅝	SOS Cons .50	13	20⅞	22⅞	20½	22¼	+ ⅜
31⅞	20¼	SCar EG 1.33	x117	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ½
29	23⅝	SoJerIn 1.52b	x7	24	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
20¼	15½	Southdwn Inc	44	20	20½	19½	19½	— ½
42⅝	27⅞	Sodwn pf1.80	9	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
23½	17	SoeastPS 1.28	9	17¾	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
35½	25¼	SouCalE 1.50	597	27½	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
28¼	18⅞	South Co 1.26	690	19⅛	19⅛	18½	19	
38⅛	29⅝	SouInGE 1.80	5	31	31	31	31	+ ⅜
60⅝	38	SouNGas 1.40	58	39	39¼	38½	33⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	35	Sothn Pac 2	141	42⅝	43⅝	42½	43⅛	+ ⅜
91¾	62½	SouthrnRy 3a	29	81⅜	81½	81	81	
15⅞	13½	South Ry pf 1	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
28¼	21	SouUGas 1.26	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
19½	11⅝	SwstAir .41f	25	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
15	11⅞	Swest PS .74	113	12⅝	12½	12¼	12¼	
12¼	9½	Sparton .40	17	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
49	37	Sperry Hut 1	7	42	42⅝	42	42⅛	+ ⅜
71½	59¼	Sperry H pf 3	2	62	62	62	62	
39⅝	22⅝	SperrR .55g	409	28	28⅝	26⅞	27⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	7⅝	Sprague El	42	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
18⅞	13⅞	SpringsMill 1	25	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
29⅞	22⅝	SquareD .80a	101	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
85⅝	66½	Squibb 1.50	92	80	80½	79⅝	79⅝	— ½
37	24⅝	StaleyMf 1.40	27	27¼	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
49⅝	39⅝	StBrands 1.60	75	41¼	42	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅜
61	50½	StdBrd pf3.50	z110	53	53	53	53	
78	38½	StBrPaint .40	39	76¼	76½	76	76¼	+ ⅜
21⅝	13½	Std Intl .28	19	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
11¼	4⅝	Sld Kollsman	57	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
63⅝	49½	StOilCal 2.80	321	55⅛	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
67⅝	52⅝	StOilInd 2.30	391	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅞
82⅝	67	StOilNJ 3.80g	387	71⅝	71⅝	70⅝	71	— ⅜
92	70¼	StdOilOh 2.70	126	78	78⅝	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅝
8⅝	4	Std Press	139	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	7⅝	StPrudent .66	68	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
43⅝	25⅝	StanlyWk .80	9	33	33¼	32½	32½	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Stanray .40	64	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14	+1
19	13⅝	Starrett .80	7	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
47⅝	35	Stauf Ch 1.80	17	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
46¼	34⅝	Stauff pf1.80	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
14	8	Sterch Br .48	18	10⅝	10½	10⅛	10¼	
49⅝	39⅝	SterlDrug .80	173	47⅝	47½	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	20	StevensJ 1.50	186	25⅛	26⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—1
38⅝	29⅝	StewWar 1.80	19	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	Stoke VanC 1	85	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅝	
49	29⅝	Stone W 1.90	19	45	45⅝	45	45	+ ¼
12⅞	7½	StoneCont .20	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
33⅝	19	StorerBrd .50	8	26⅝	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
71⅝	32⅝	StudWor 1.20	147	41	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅜
105½	71¼	Stu Wor pfB5	3	74½	75	74½	75	+1½
53¼	26½	St W pfA 1.40	3	32	32	32	32	— ½
41⅝	28⅝	SubProp 1.12	17	35	35⅛	35	35	+ ⅛
20	15½	SuCrest .80	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
31½	17½	Sun Chem .40	8	30	30	30	30	+ ½
57⅝	45½	SunOil 1	20	49	49½	49	49½	+ ⅜
48⅛	39⅝	Sun Oil pf2.25	56	41⅞	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	+ ½
21½	22¼	Sunbeam .80	158	26⅝	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅜
30⅝	18⅝	Sundstrnd .80	76	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	+ ⅛
11¼	39	Sunds pf3.50	6	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	44½	+1
17½	7¼	SunshM .26p	126	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	26	Sup Valu 1.10	80	37½	37⅝	37	37⅞	+1⅝
		SuperValu wi	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	
221	138	Supr Oil 1.40	25	153	157	152	157	+5
25	16⅝	SuprktG .20	182	19	19¼	18⅞	19	
5⅞	4⅞	SurvyFd .23g	87	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26½	15⅝	Swank .60a	78	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
45	28⅝	Swift Co .70	469	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅜
38½	27⅝	Sybron .60	107	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
65⅝	31½	Sybron pf2.40	10	59	59	59	59	+ ½
18⅞	9¾	Systron Donn	14	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¾

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
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44⅞	23⅝	Taft Brd .60	20	41	41	40⅝	40½	+ ½
25½	17½	Talcott 1.10	33	18¾	19⅝	18¾	19½	+ ⅜
17¼	8½	Talley Ind	128	10¾	11	10⅝	10½	+ ⅝
19¼	13⅝	Talley pfB 1	26	14½	15	14½	14¾	— ¼
28	21⅝	Tampa El .80	83	23⅝	23½	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
39¼	30⅝	Tandy Corp	233	35⅝	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+1⅝
29⅝	18	TappanCo .40	33	27	27½	26¾	26¾	— ½
44⅝	16⅝	Technicon Cp	16	19⅝	19⅝	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
43½	28	Tektronix	65	31	31⅝	31	31⅛	+ ½
33⅝	14⅝	Teledyne .63f	370	20⅞	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
84⅝	68⅝	Teledyne pf 6	5	76	76	75	76	
22⅝	7¼	Telex Cp	443	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	— ⅝
27¾	21½	Temple I .25	49	23½	24	23½	24	+1
29⅝	21⅝	Tenneco 1.32	299	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝	
11⅝	5½	Tennec wt A	235	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
109⅝	83½	Tennec pf5.50	8	90¼	91	90⅝	90⅝	
39⅝	23⅝	Tesoro Pet	650	36	36⅝	34⅛	34¼	—1⅝
39⅝	29⅝	Texaco 1.40	1155	34½	34⅞	33¾	33¾	— ⅝
48½	36⅝	TexETrn 1.52	78	44¼	44⅝	43⅝	43½	— ½
39	29⅝	TexGasT 1.52	236	32⅝	32⅞	32	32¼	+ ⅝
24⅝	11¼	Tex G Sul .60	443	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	— ½
38½	25	Texas Ind 1b	24	25⅞	26½	25⅞	26¼	+ ¾
123	79½	TexasInst .80	60	115½	115¾	113	113⅝	—2⅝
49⅝	31⅞	TexOil&G .02	24	44¼	45	44½	44⅝	— ½
24¼	14⅝	TexPLd .50g	9	16⅝	16⅝	16	16⅝	— ⅝
64⅝	54⅞	Tex Util 1.92	88	59⅝	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝	+ ¼
32¾	23⅝	Textron .90	x121	28½	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
40	32	Textr pf2.08	x11	39	39½	39	39⅛	+ ⅜
31⅝	24⅝	Textr pf1.40	x13	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
15½	9	Thiokol .40	275	14½	14½	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
49⅞	35½	ThomBet 1.04	23	46⅝	46⅝	46	46	— ⅛
29½	18⅝	Thomin .40b	x12	27½	27⅝	27⅝	27½	+ ⅛
60	34½	ThomJW 1g	13	41⅝	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
28¼	20⅝	Thrift Dr .70	16	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	— ⅝
38⅝	28⅝	TI Corp 1.20	27	31⅝	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	19¼	TidewatM .50	32	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32½	— ⅜
62¼	40⅝	Time Inc 1.90	100	51½	51½	50½	50⅝	— ⅝
50⅝	38	TimesMir .50	59	45½	46⅝	45½	46⅛	+ ⅞
44⅛	33	Timken 1.80	43	41⅝	42	41½	41⅝	— ¼
29	15⅝	TishRlty .40b	76	20½	20½	20⅝	20⅝	+1½
21	12⅝	TobinPck .60	3	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
27½	15⅝	Todd Ship .80	x8	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	— ⅝
35½	26⅝	ToledoE 1.80	15	27½	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
32⅝	20	Tool Resrch	179	32¼	32⅝	31	31	— ¼
19⅝	12	Toot Rol .40	16	13¼	13¼	13	13⅛	— ¼
72½	54⅝	Trans Co .90	26	71½	71¾	71	71¾	
46⅝	34	Trans U 1.28	21	40	40½	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	13⅝	Trans W Air	610	41½	41⅝	40½	40⅝	
25⅞	14⅝	TrnWAir pf	68	25½	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅛	TrnWFin .62f	40	12	12	11½	11½	
20½	14⅝	Transmra .55	277	18⅝	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
23⅞	14⅝	Transcon .40	37	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23½	— ⅛
11	3⅝	Transctl Inv	293	5⅛	5⅝	5	5	
39⅝	31⅝	Travelrs .80	406	38⅛	38⅝	35⅝	38½	
50⅝	42	Travelrs pf 2	13	47½	47½	47½	47½	
25⅞	12⅝	TravLod .25g	67	15¼	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
32¼	26	TriCont 1.77g	37	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	
38⅝	33⅝	TriCon pf2.50	3	35½	35½	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
22¼	14⅝	TriangInd .80	24	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ½
30⅝	18⅝	TriangQ .15e	66	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	
56½	27⅝	Tropicana	60	55½	56	54½	54½	+ ¼
43¼	27⅝	TRW Inc 1	169	31	31½	30⅝	30⅝	+ ½
90½	65	TRW pf4.50	3	69	69½	69	69⅛	+ ¼
103⅝	74	TRW pf4.40	5	77	77½	76½	77½	+1
20	13½	Tucsn GE .72	119	13⅞	14	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅝	Twent Cent	245	10¼	10⅝	9½	9½	— ¾
27¼	13½	Tyler Corp	161	25⅝	26⅝	26	26	— ½
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45⅝	21⅝	UAL Inc	301	40⅝	41½	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
42¼	19⅝	UAL pf.40	35	37½	38	37½	38	+ ⅜
34⅝	23½	UARCO 1.10	7	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
25⅞	19¼	UGI Cp 1.28	51	20⅛	20⅛	20	20¼	+ ⅛
23¾	12⅝	UMC Ind .72	28	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
18	10½	Unarco .40	15	14½	14½	13½	13½	— ⅜
33	21¼	UnilLtd .86g	1	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
35	26¼	Uni NV 1.58g	1	34	34	34	34	+ ¼
41⅞	29⅝	Un Camp 1	23	35	36	35⅝	35⅝	
50⅝	38⅝	Un Carbide 2	423	42⅞	42⅝	42	42⅝	
19¾	6⅛	Union Corp	52	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
22½	18	Un Elec 1.28	244	18¼	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
95	83⅝	Un El pf6.40	z40	88	88	88	88	
68	57½	Un El pf4.53	z20	62	62	62	62	
54½	45⅝	Un El pf3.53	z50	47	47	47	47	
42¼	29⅝	UnOilCal 1.60	244	33½	33¾	32⅝	33	
57⅝	43⅝	UOCal pf2.50	53	45⅝	47	46	46	— ⅝
65	46½	Un Pac Cp 2	240	59½	60	59⅝	59⅞	+1⅝
11⅞	10½	UnPac pf.47	12	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ½
31¾	25¼	Unionam .80	64	30¼	30⅞	29⅝	30	— ½
23⅝	15½	Uniroyal .70	102	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
112	101	Uniroyal pf 8	z190	102	102½	102	102½	+ ½
44	19¾	Unishops .40	49	24⅝	24½	23¾	23¾	— ½
45⅝	24½	Unit Air 1.80	185	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
21½	9⅝	UnBrands .30	149	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
81	50½	U Brd pf3.20	z160	53	53	53	53	+ ⅛
20	14½	U Brd pf1.20	20	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅝	UnitCp .50g	126	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
13	7	Unit Fin Cal	19	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
22¼	15⅝	Unit Gas .80	170	16⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
		Un Illum 2.08	8	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	
16	7⅝	Unit Ind .30	27	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
50⅝	40	UnJersBks 2	15	40¾	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ½
32	26⅝	Unit MM 1.30	345	27½	27⅞	27	27¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	11⅝	Un Nuclr	113	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Unit PK Min	24	2⅛	2¼	2	2	— ¼
26¼	15⅞	Un Refing .15	29	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
51½	37½	US FidG 2.20	120	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
58¼	32½	US Finl .05g	76	37¼	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
36⅞	20⅝	USForS 2.91g	7	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
30¼	23½	US Fregt 1.40	92	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
72	59	US Gypsm 3	145	62⅞	63⅛	62	62	— ⅝
		US Gyps wi	13	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½	
37½	31⅝	USGyp pf1.80	21	33½	33½	32⅝	32½	— ⅛
39	21½	US Home 2	32	26⅞	27	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
29¼	18⅝	US Indust .60	558	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
39½	15	US Leasg .28	75	38¼	38¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅝
37¼	25½	US PlyCh .84	774	29⅝	30¼	28½	28½	—1⅛
82	71	USPCh pf5.50	z200	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ½
38	27	USPCh pf1.20	32	30⅝	31⅝	30	30¼	— ⅛
26⅝	19½	US Shoe .88	97	21½	22½	21½	22¼	+ ⅝
32¼	19	US Smelt 1	54	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
75	63	USSme pf5.50	3	63¾	64	63⅝	64	+ ⅛
35⅝	25	US Steel 1.60	487	27⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
40	26¼	USTobac 1.20	40	38¼	39	38⅝	38¼	
24⅝	17⅝	Unit Util .96	45	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝	18¼	— ⅛
10	6⅝	Unit Util wt	16	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
33⅝	23	Un Ut px1.37	50	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ½
35½	27¼	Un Ut pf1.50	6	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	— ⅜
39⅝	28⅝	U Leaf 1.50	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	
28⅝	10½	Univ Oil .20p	216	13⅞	14	13	13½	— ⅜
38½	12⅝	UnivCptr .87f	291	17⅝	17⅝	16½	16⅞	— ⅜
70⅝	46½	Upjohn 1.60	293	67	70½	67	67⅞	+1⅝
24⅝	11⅝	Uris Bldg .40	93	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	
50	34⅝	USLIFE .50	136	46½	47⅝	46¼	47⅝	+ ⅜
29½	10¼	USM st 1.17g	93	13	13	12⅝	12⅞	
23	18⅝	USM pf1.50	z110	19	19½	19	19½	+ ⅜
78	47⅝	Utah Int .80a	171	56⅝	57⅝	55⅝	56½	— ⅜
37⅝	31½	Utah PL 1.92	11	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½	
		V						
18⅝	11⅝	Varian Assoc	92	13⅝	13¾	12⅞	13	— ⅝
28¾	15½	VCA Corp .40	140	19⅛	20¼	18½	18⅝	— ⅝
41¾	23½	Veeder 1.60	40	25	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—
17½	9⅞	VendoCo .30p	89	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+1
53⅝	37½	VF Corp 1.10	x29	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	+ ½
21	9⅞	Viacom Int	52	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	11⅝	VictComp .50	57	13½	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
28½	19⅝	VaComw .80	32	20⅝	21	20½	20⅝	
25¼	18⅝	VaElPw 1.12	259	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19½	
29⅝	20¼	Vornado	122	26⅝	27⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
21½	13	VSI Corp .48	10	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ¼
26	20⅝	Vulcan Mat 1	9	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅝
17⅞	12⅞	VWR Unit .72	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

European Gold Markets

Dec. 6, '71

London	43.90	43.87	+ 0.17
Zurich	43.90	44.00	+ 0.23
Paris (12.5 kilo)...	43.40	43.69	+ 0.30

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Summary

Dec. 6, 1971

Most Actives—New York

Am Tel&Tel	308,400	41⅛	— ⅜
Newmont	296,800	25⅝	— ⅛
Gen Cable	190,200	15½	— ⅝
Equity Fdg	158,500	32¼	—1⅝
Pan Am	148,400	13⅝	— ⅛
Occiden Pet	143,200	10½	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	115,500	33⅝	— ½
EastnAirL	111,700	20⅝	
NatCashR	99,000	26	— ⅞
Houston LP	91,600	43	—1
A Medicorp	88,700	18⅝	+ ⅝
Kings DStr	84,800	18½	— ¼
Gulf Oil	81,100	27	+ ¼
Braniff Air	78,400	15⅝	— ¼
AmEl Pw	78,300	27⅝	— ¼

Volume, all stocks, 17,480,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 2,074,600 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 11.9 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, $24.80.
New 1971, highs, 64; lows, 12.
Issues traded in: 1,741.
Advances, 764; declines, 701; unchanged, 276.
N.Y. stock index: 53.25 —0.26; industrials: 57.12 —0.28; transportation: 46.71 —0.12; utility: 36.75 —0.21; finance: 71.44 —0.35.

Most Actives—American

Chmp Hom	82,200	41	
Itel Corp	79,500	8⅞	
Asamera O	72,700	16⅝	— ⅛
TWA wt	62,200	25⅝	— ⅜
Sequoyah In	55,700	4⅝	— ¼
Syntex	55,500	80⅝	—1¼
Soundesgn	45,900	20¼	+1⅝
LoewsTh wt	38,300	22	— ¼
Amrep Corp	36,300	18⅞	— ½
Con Oil Gas	36,100	6	+ ¼

Approx total stock sales 4,550,000
Stock sales year ago 3,465,685

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
24.59	24.49	24.61	+.01

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	866.38	872.59	852.58	855.72	— 3.87
20 Trn	233.52	236.08	231.20	232.46	+ 0.75
15 Util	112.25	112.60	110.43	110.78	— 1.02
65 Stk	299.33	301.63	295.10	296.32	— 0.85

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials ..	108.52	106.17	106.63	—.65
20 Railroads ...	42.73	41.85	42.15	+.17
55 Utilities	56.83	55.81	56.14	—.21
500 Stocks	98.17	96.07	96.51	—.55

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Dec. 3	271,909	460,802	4,130
Dec. 2	312,699	489,664	5,318
Dec. 1	333,720	485,373	6,263
Nov. 30	320,832	442,265	6,413
Nov 29	365,813	456,959	7,152

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.23½	.32⅝
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	†.44	.54½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.17½	16⅛
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	126.00	106.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton.	79.50	74.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	32-33	35-37
Lead spot lb.	14-14½	14½
Copper elec. lb.	.50½-.50½	.53
Tin. (Straits) lb.	1.76½	1.69
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.17	.15
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.39⅞	1.63
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	372.2	368.3

* Nominal † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Dec. 6, '71

World sugar No. 11: Jan. '72 4.95 n, March '72 5.13-14, May '72 5.22-23, July '72 5.25, Sept. '72 5.26, Oct. '72 5.25, March '73 5.30.

Wool: May '72 67.0, March '73 71.5.

Cocoa: Dec. 20.56, March '72 20.80, May '72 21.11, July '72 21.50, Sept. '72 21.85, Dec. '72 22.30, March '73 22.70.

Copper: Dec. 46.20, Jan. '72 46.50, March '72 47.05, May '72 47.50, July '72 47.90, Sept. '72 48.30, Dec. '72 48.90.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): Jan. '72 64.25, March '72 63.80 b, May '72 63.80, July '72 63.20 b, Sept. '72 63.20 b, Nov. '72 61.30 b.

Potatoes: March '72 3.04, May '72 3.69.

Silver: Dec. 138.10, Jan. '72 138.90, Feb. '72 139.70, March '72 140.60, May '72 142.40, July '72 144.10, Sept. '72 145.80, Dec. '72 148.40, Jan. '73 149.30, March '73 151.00.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Dec.	33.45	34.00	33.45	33.75	+35
March	33.83	34.04	33.68	33.78	+11
May	34.10	34.28	34.00	34.08	+16
July	34.23	34.33	34.02	34.10	+ 8
Oct.	32.00	32.19	31.98	32.10	+20
Dec.	30.65	30.70	30.53	30.54	— 9
March	31.12	31.12	31.00	z31.00	—12
May	31.52	31.52	31.52	z31.30	—22

z—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Dec	1.69	1.69¼	1.66	1.68	1.68
Mar	1.58¼	1.58¼	1.56⅝	1.57¼	1.58
May	1.52⅝	1.52⅝	1.50½	1.51¼	1.52½
Jul	1.43⅝	1.43⅝	1.41¼	1.41½	1.43
Sep	1.44½	1.44½	1.42⅝	1.42⅝	1.44
CORN					
Dec	1.18½	1.18¾	1.17⅝	1.18¼	1.18
Mar	1.23½	1.24	1.23	1.23⅞	1.23¼
May	1.27	1.27	1.26¼	1.26¾	1.26½
Jul	1.29¼	1.29¼	1.28¼	1.28⅝	1.28½
Sep	1.30	1.30	1.29	1.29¼	1.29

U.S. Commodity Prices

Dec	1.29	1.29¼	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.28½
Mar	1.33	1.33½	1.32	1.32	1.33
SOYBEANS					
Jan	3.14¾	3.15½	3.12¾	3.13⅝	3.15¼
Mar	3.20½	3.20½	3.17½	3.18¼	3.20½
May	3.25	3.25	3.21¾	3.22½	3.24¼
Jul	3.28	3.28	3.24¼	3.25	3.27⅝
Aug	3.26¾	3.26¾	3.23¼	3.23¾	3.26¾
Sep	3.16¼	3.16¼	3.14⅝	3.14⅝	3.16½
Nov	3.10⅝	3.10¼	3.08¼	3.08¾	3.10¼
Jan	3.12	3.13⅝	3.12	3.12½	3.13⅞
SOYBEAN OIL					
Dec	12.09	12.08	11.67	11.67	12.12
Jan	12.09	12.09	11.74	11.74	12.11
Mar	12.10	12.10	11.81	11.81	12.13
May	12.07	12.03	11.80	11.82	12.10
Jul	12.03	12.03	11.80	11.81	12.05
Aug	11.93	11.93	11.74	11.75	12.00
Sep	11.83	11.83	11.65	11.65	11.90
Oct	11.55	11.55	11.40	11.40	11.65
Nov	11.50	11.50	11.34	a11.34	11.50
Dec	11.42	11.42	11.25	a11.28	a11.45
Jan	—	—	—	a11.24	a11.40
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Dec	82.50	83.65	82.50	83.50	82.70
Jan	83.60	84.70	83.40	84.25	83.60
Mar	84.75	85.70	84.70	85.25	84.75
May	85.35	86.40	85.35	85.85	85.30
Jul	86.00	86.90	86.00	86.45	86.20
Aug	86.20	86.10	85.40	85.70	85.90
Sep	84.80	84.80	84.80	a84.80	b84.40

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER					
Dec	1.40.5	1.40.5	1.38.0	1.38.8	1.38.2
Febs	1.42.0	1.42.2	1.40.0	1.40.3	1.40.3
Apr	1.43.7	1.44.0	1.41.8	1.42.0	1.42.0
Jun	1.45.5	1.45.6	1.43.3	1.43.9	1.43.6
Aug	1.47.0	1.47.2	1.44.5	1.45.7	1.45.4
Oct	1.49.2	1.49.2	1.46.7	1.47.0	1.47.0
Dec	1.51.1	1.51.1	1.48.7	1.48.7	1.48.6
Feb	1.52.7	1.52.7	1.50.5	1.50.5	1.50.4
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Dec	35.25	35.37	35.17	35.25	35.22
Feb	33.87	33.87	33.65	33.72	33.82
Apr	32.75	32.75	32.52	32.55	32.75
Jun	32.20	32.22	32.02	32.10	32.17
Aug	31.70	31.80	31.65	31.75	31.80
Oct	31.35	31.37	31.30	b31.37	31.37
Dec	—	—	—	n31.20	31.40

Sales: Dec 1099; Feb 880; April 329; June 78; Aug 27; Oct 20; Dec 0.

LIVE HOGS					
Dec	22.32	22.40	22.20	22.30	22.25
Feb	23.95	24.00	23.80	23.90	23.92
Apr	23.40	23.45	23.25	23.40	23.30
Jun	24.82	24.87	24.65	24.72	24.75
Jul	23.85	24.90	24.70	24.85	24.80
Aug	23.65	23.75	23.65	23.75	23.50

Sales: Dec 323; Feb 142; April 102; June 45; July 62; Aug 3.

SHELL EGGS					
Dec	37.20	37.35	35.50	36.45	37.30
Jan	34.80	34.90	33.65	34.05	34.80
Feb	34.50	34.50	33.50	34.20	34.55

Sales: Dec 1519; Jan 1012; Feb 14.

FROZEN PROK BELLIES					
Feb	33.30	33.85	32.87	33.05	33.35
Mar	33.05	33.07	32.67	32.87	33.12
May	33.10	33.25	32.82	33.02	33.17
Jul	33.15	33.32	32.95	33.10	33.40
Aug	32.10	32.15	a31.92	32.00	32.12

Sales: Feb 3540; March 882; May 288; July 682; Aug 56.

Open Interest: Feb 8248; March 4268; May 3112; July 3370; Aug 1118.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

W - X - Y - Z

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40	49½	Wab R pf4.50	z20	54½	54½	54½	54½	—7
66	57½	WachCp 1.20	7	58⅝	59	58⅝	59	+ ⅜
73	263	Wach pf2.20	3	63½	64	63½	64	+ ½
35½	24⅝	WachRl 2.29g	62	33⅜	33½	32⅞	33	— ⅛
33⅞	21⅛	Walgreen 1	28	24	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
41⅝	34⅝	WalkrH 1.20e	x13	38⅛	38⅛	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
25¾	18¼	WallBusF .40	17	21	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	— ⅜
25⅝	16¼	WallMury .60	60	21⅝	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅞
6¾	3¾	Walworth Co	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
50	28½	Wang Labs	135	40	40	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅞
16¼	8¾	Ward Foods	63	11	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
21	14¾	Warnaco .60	12	19	19⅜	19	19¼	+ ½
48	37	WarnrCo 1.44	2	43½	43½	43½	43½	
79⅞	67⅛	WarLam 1.30	275	75¾	76¼	75⅝	76	+ ¼
36⅝	26	WarnSwa 1	32	29¾	31¼	29¾	31⅛	+1⅜
31¼	23⅜	Wash Gs 1.80	30	24⅛	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
17	12¾	WashStl .80a	15	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
24	20⅛	WashWP 1.36	39	21⅛	21¼	20½	20¾	— ⅝
34⅞	18¼	Watkin Johns	38	27⅛	27⅝	27	27½	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅞	Wayn Gos .76	15	10¼	10⅝	10	10	— ¼
29½	20¼	Way G pf1.60	4	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
9¼	5	Wean Unit	7	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Wean pfA1.26	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
14¼	9⅝	Weathrhd	34	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	
13⅝	6	Webb Del E	60	6⅞	7	6¾	6⅞	
47½	37⅜	Weis Mkt .92	8	45½	45½	5	45	
5⅝	2⅝	Welbilt Corp	74	3⅛	3¼	3	3	
48⅞	37	WellsFar 1.60	28	42⅛	42⅞	42⅛	42⅝	+ ½
25⅞	15¾	WellsRG .60g	24	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
26⅛	14⅛	WescF 1.17f	34	15¾	16¼	15¾	15⅞	— ¼
27	20½	WestTra .50	x22	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
68½	56¼	WPP pf 4.50	z90	62	62	62	62	+ ½
62	53½	WP pfB 4.20	z20	58	58	58	58	+1
29⅞	18¾	Wst PtPep 1g	33	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
35	621½	WstmAir 2.19f	122	33⅞	33⅞	32¾	33½	— ⅜
40⅝	29⅞	Wn Banc 1.30	52	32½	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅜
26¼	10½	WnMyld .80p	156	12¼	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
23⅞	16½	Wn Pac Ind	289	17⅞	17⅝	17	17¼	— ⅜
51½	34	WnUnion 1.40	x38	40½	41½	40½	40½	+ ⅜
98½	68	Wn Un pf4.60	6	79¾	80	78	78	—1½
115	79	Wn Un pf4.90	3	90	90	90	90	+ ¾
97¾	65⅝	Westg El 1.80	254	87½	89½	85⅝	85⅝	—2⅛
44¼	41¼	WeslghEl wi	14	44⅝	44⅝	43½	43½	—1½
64	53	West E pf3.80	z100	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	
27	14⅞	Westvco 1.05	99	17¼	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
37⅝	28½	Weybers 1.20	14	33⅝	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜	+1⅜
62¼	42	Weyerhs .80	278	45	45	44¼	44⅝	— ⅛
127½	105	Weyhr pf6.75	12	108¾	109	108¾	108½	— ⅞
56¾	49⅛	Weyhr pf2.75	18	49⅝	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¾	WhlbFry .06g	436	5½	5½	5¼	5½	
65¼	45½	WheelP pf6p	z30	52	52	52	52	— ½
55½	36	WheelP pf5p	z250	42½	42⅜	42	42	— ¾
97¾	65⅝	Whirl Cp 1.60	77	91½	91½	91⅛	91⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	13½	WhitCn .40b	421	18⅝	18¾	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
37¾	30	WhitCn pfB 3	1	36	36	36	36	+ ½
36½	29⅝	Whit C pfC 3	2	36¼	36¼	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
32¼	19¾	WhiteCrss .44	22	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
28⅛	14⅝	White Motor	65	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
13⅞	7	Whittaker	222	9¾	9⅞	9¼	9½	— ¼
51⅝	35¾	WickesCorp 1	68	49⅝	49½	48⅝	48¾	
14	7¾	WiebtStr .25b	79	8¾	9	8¾	9	+ ½
42¾	31	Will Ross .44	168	40	40⅜	39⅝	39¾	+2¾
49¼	29	Williams Co	259	39	39	38⅝	39	
31	14½	Wms Co wt	85	24¼	24¼	23	23	— ¼
43¾	26¾	Wms Co pf.80	9	36	36	34½	34½	—2½
49¼	36⅝	WinnDx 1.74	43	46¾	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	+ ⅛
52¾	40	Winn Dixie B	11	51½	52	51¼	52	+ ½
50	29½	Winnebaog	317	42¼	42⅜	40⅞	41	+ ¼
26	20⅝	WisElPw 1.48	53	23	23⅜	23	23¼	+ ¼
115	104¼	WisEP pf8.90	z120	112	112	112	112	+ ¾
104½	101	WisEP pf7.75	z200	102	102	102	102	+ ½
91⅛	16⅛	Wisc PS 1.16	39	16⅞	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
32	23	Witco Ch .92	46	28⅝	28¾	28	28	— ½
78½	59	WitcoC pf2.65	6	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ¼
13½	7¾	WolveWW .36	80	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	14⅞	Wometco .44	8	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ⅜
20⅞	14	Woods Cp .48	29	15⅞	16	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅜
55¾	35½	Woolwth 1.20	711	50	50⅜	49⅛	49⅝	+ ¼
78¾	57½	Woolw pf2.20	9	71½	71½	70¼	70¼	— ¼
15½	5⅝	World Airwy	48	10¼	10⅝	9¾	9¾	— ¼
197	107¾	Wrigley 3a	33	129¼	132½	129¼	132	+2¾
17½	10⅛	Wurlitzer .40	13	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
121	84¾	Xerox Cp .80	x224	116	116⅛	113⅝	115	
34¼	14⅞	Xtra Inc	67	18¼	18¼	17½	17½	— ½
19⅝	15⅝	Yngs SD 1.20	25	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
45	36	Zale Corp .64	x77	38⅛	38¼	37⅞	38	+ ¼
36½	28⅜	Zale pfA .80	x10	29⅜	29¾	29¾	29⅜	+1¼
42	22¼	Zapata Norn	265	29	29½	28½	28½	— ½
47¼	3	Zayre Corp	20	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½	— ¼
54⅞	36¾	Zenith R 1.40	78	40⅜	41	38¾	38¾	—2⅛
26¾	16	Zurn Ind .28	162	20¾	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—

American Stock Exchange Trading

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14½	8½	AberdnMf .40	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
6	2⅝	Abrdn P .12f	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅞	2	Acme Hamil	16	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Acme Prec	4	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
34¼	13½	Action Ind	86	23⅜	23⅜	22	22¼	— ½
9⅝	3¾	Adams Russl	4	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
18⅞	8⅝	Admiral Intl	24	10	10½	10	10½	+ ¾
12⅞	3⅝	A&E Plast P	46	4⅝	4¾	4½	4⅝	
7⅜	1⅝	Aerodex Inc	27	2⅜	2½	2	2	— ¼
16⅝	8¼	Aero Flo .30	30	12⅝	13½	12⅝	12⅞	+ ½
27⅜	17⅛	Aerojet .50a	40	22⅞	22⅛	20⅞	22⅛	+1⅞
14	3⅞	Aeronca Inc	20	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ¼
8	3⅜	Aerosol .10f	6	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	
8⅞	3⅞	Aerovox Cp	18	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ¼
15	8⅝	Affil Cap Cp	14	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅜
10	4⅞	Affil Cap wt	9	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+ ½
13⅞	9	Affil Hosp .20	11	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ¾
9⅝	4¾	AIC Phot .25f	18	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Aiken Ind	14	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
19	9¾	Airborne Frt	26	14¼	14¾	14	14	
12½	5⅝	Airpax Elec	6	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
34½	11	Airwick B .32	36	30⅝	30⅝	30	30	+ ¼
27⅞	15⅛	Ajax Ma .60g	8	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
32¾	20½	AlnWood 1.60	8	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
8½	4¼	Alaska Airl	178	6½	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
14	5	Alba W .12p	43	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛	
9½	3¾	Aldon Ind	5	4	4	3⅞	4	
29⅞	17¼	AlisMfg 2.84g	70	27¼	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	
9⅞	4½	All Amer Ind	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅞	8¾	Alleghy Airl	153	11⅞	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
12	5⅝	AlleghAirl wt	20	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅜
14¾	7⅝	AlleghyCp wt	25	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
23	16⅝	Allian T 1.05f	19	18⅞	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Allied Art	3	2⅜	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
12¾	7⅞	Allied Contrl	2	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
36⅞	33½	Allied Th 1.10	31	36½	37¼	36¼	36¼	— ½
7¼	3⅛	Alpha Ind	7	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
6¼	3⅞	Altamil Cp	13	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	
17⅛	12¼	Alter Fds .50	48	17	17½	17	17	+ ½
60	50¼	Alcoa pf 3.75	25	52	52	52	52	+ ½
25⅝	8⅝	Amco Ind	158	14⅝	15	13½	13½	— ⅝
19	13	A HessLL wt	181	16¼	16⅝	15½	15½	— ½
20	6½	Am Agronom	47	7½	8¼	7½	8⅛	+ ⅝
11½	6⅞	A AutVnd .20	14	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
12⅞	7¼	Am Biltrt .30	29	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
8⅞	2½	A BkStra .21f	13	2⅜	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
29⅞	21⅝	ACanM 2.78g	52	27½	27½	27¼	27⅜	
8¾	5⅝	A CenMtg wt	28	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
32	23¾	AFletch 2.51g	12	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
11	3¾	Am Fitch wt	20	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
6½	4¼	Am Intl Pict	6	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
6⅞	3¼	AmIsreall .23	3	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
13⅝	9	A MaizeA .32	x32	13⅛	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅜
16	9½	A MaizeB .33	x6	13¾	13¾	13	13	+ ⅛
42¼	37	Am Mf 1.63g	6	35½	36¾	35½	36¾	+1
34⅝	18⅝	AmMotInns	5	27	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	20⅝	AmPetr 1.10g	7	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	Am Precisn	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅝	7⅞	AmRltyTr 1g	42	8⅝	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
3½	2¼	AmRltyTr wt	20	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
25¾	18	A Recreat Gr	27	22¾	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ¼
15⅞	8½	ASafeEq .27f	22	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
9⅝	4⅝	AmTech I 1f	18	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	16⅞	AmesDep Str	28	24	24½	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
41	16½	Amrep Corp	362	19⅝	20⅝	18¾	18⅞	— ½
38	21½	Angelica .18	29	25¼	26¾	25¼	26¼	+1¼
2⅞	1⅛	Anglo Lautro	44	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
15	8⅝	Ansul Co .48f	20	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	5¼	Anthony Ind	252	16¼	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	
3¼	1¼	AO Indust	122	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	2¾	Apollo Indust	25	5	5⅜	5	5	+ ⅛
13⅞	4½	Applied Data	19	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	—1⅛
7½	2	Applied Dev	49	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ¼
32⅝	20⅜	Aquitain Ltb	58	24¾	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
3¼	1⅝	Argus Inc	25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
19	12	ArizColoLd C	18	14	14¼	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
29½	16¼	Ark Best .30	13	26½	26½	26	26	— ¼
29⅝	20⅜	ArkLGas 1.30	169	22⅝	23	21⅝	21⅝	—1
14⅝	6⅛	Arrow Elect	62	7⅝	8⅜	7⅝	8⅜	+ ⅝
25⅞	15½	Arundl 1.18f	11	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
8⅞	3⅝	Arwood Cp	12	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	11⅛	Asamera Oil	727	17	17¼	16⅜	16¾	— ⅛
14½	8⅝	Ashl Oil Can	88	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
7½	4⅞	Askin Svc Cp	8	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	
11⅛	7	ASPRO .25b	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
25	13	AssdBaby .60	33	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
5⅞	4⅛	AssdFdSt .20	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
32⅝	20⅝	Assd M 2.40g	19	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
35⅞	23	AsdProd .40	4	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Astrex Inc	4	2½	2½	2½	2½	
13½	6⅝	Atalanta Cp	22	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Atco Chem	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
25½	15	Atico Mfg 2g	30	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
11⅝	4½	Atico Mfg wt	32	8¼	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
18½	10	AtVMin 1.16g	33	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
2⅛	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt	22	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
24½	18½	Augat Inc	27	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	— ¼
18⅝	9¼	Austral Oil	72	11⅜	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
15½	9⅛	Auto Bldg	12	12	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	
14½	5	Automat Rad	33	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	
9¼	4⅝	AutomSvc .20	5	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
56½	32	AutoSwit .60g	3	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¾	
10	3⅜	AVC Corp	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
10⅞	4	AVEMC .10	67	6⅜	6½	6⅛	6¼	
44⅝	31	Avondl 1.28b	10	34	35⅛	34	35½	

B

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅛	14½	BadgMtr .40g	19	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	
36	22	BagdCop .40b	5	26¾	27	26¾	27	
21⅞	17⅛	Baker Ind .16	23	19⅛	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	
21⅞	8½	Baker M .42d	49	10¼	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
28½	19¾	Bald DH .40	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
7	5⅛	Bald Sec .74g	23	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
8⅜	4¼	Ball Co	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	2⅛	Bang Pen wt	25	3	3⅛	3	3	
15⅝	8¼	Banister Cal	231	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	
34⅝	23	BankrUt .78g	46	31	32	30¾	30¾	
6⅞	3⅛	Banner Indus	78	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅜	4½	Barb Lynn	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21¼	9½	Barnes Eng	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
16⅝	5⅝	Barnwel Ind	44	10	10½	9¾	10	

(Continued on next page.)

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	1971 High	1971 Low
Amsterdam	101.9	103.0	123.0	93.0
Brussels	95.48	95.56	106.74	90.65
Frankfurt	120.38	122.43	148.14	113.95
London 30.	430.0	438.1	429.0	305.3
London 500	185.35	186.14	190.75	132.46
Milan	45.47	45.97	60.09	44.02
Paris	89.3	90.0	104.7	79.4
Sydney	437.05	433.38	518.51	405.02
Tokyo (n)	166.28	186.06	209.00	148.65
Tokyo (o)	2475.71	2466.97	2740.93	1981.74
Zurich	341.4	342.0	357.1	307.3

(n) new. (o) old

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$60,000,000

Shell International Finance N.V.

8 per cent. Loan 1986

Payment of principal, premium (if any) and interest unconditionally guaranteed jointly and severally by

Shell Petroleum N.V.

and

The Shell Petroleum Company Limited

Interest is payable annually on December 1, commencing in 1972.

MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL — N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS — HILL SAMUEL & CO.

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — BANK MEES & HOPE NV — PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON
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BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE — BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
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BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A. — BANQUE ROTHSCHILD — BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES
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WHITE, WELD & CO. Limited — WOOD GUNDY Limited — YAMAICHI SECURITIES COMPANY of New York, Inc.

December 7, 1971.

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Monday.

Closing prices on Dec. 6, 1971

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.16	5.27
Aberdn	2.23	2.23
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	6.34	6.95
Incom	4.49	4.92
Insur	9.30	10.19
Advisrs	4.98	5.44
Aetna F	10.36	11.32
Affiliatd	6.64	7.18
Afuture F	11.58	11.58
AllAm Fd	.79	.85
Allstate	11.64	12.52
Alpha	12.79	13.98
Amcap	6.29	6.87
Am Bus	3.13	3.38
Am Diver	10.84	11.85
Am Eqity	unavail	
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.67	9.48
Incme	9.06	9.90
Invest	8.77	9.58
Specl	8.75	
Stock	8.57	9.37
Am Grth	6.47	7.07
A Inv Co	5.20	5.20
Am Mutl	8.83	9.65
AmN Gth	3.21	3.51
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.20	8.99
Grwth	11.48	12.58
Incme	7.79	8.54
Fd Inv	9.13	10.01
Vent	43.71	47.90
Astron	4.44	4.85
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.42	5.89
Fnd B	7.63	8.29
Stock	5.94	6.49
Scien	4.58	4.98
Babson	9.36	9.36
Bayrk Fd	8.10	8.85
Bayrk Gr	5.32	5.81
Beacn Hll	10.91	10.91
Beacn In	13.76	13.76
Berg Ken	9.94	9.94
Berk Gth	5.48	5.99
Bondstk	6.12	6.69
Bost Fdn	10.64	11.73
Brwn Fd	3.77	4.12
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullvk	14.09	15.43
Candn	18.62	20.39
Divid	3.58	3.92
NatW S	13.15	11.13
NY Vnt	10.87	11.90
Burnh Fd	11.69	11.69
Bus Mgt	6.82	7.47
CG Fund	10.22	11.06
Capam	7.83	8.58
Capit Gth	3.33	3.65
Capit Sh	6.45	7.07
Cap Trin	12.32	13.46
Centry S	h13.75	15.03
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.79	12.89
Com St	1.66	1.81
Grwth	5.94	6.49
Incom	7.52	8.22
Specl	1.93	2.11
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	10.18	11.13
Frt Cap	7.30	7.98
Shrhlb	11.53	12.60
Specl	10.25	
Chemicl	18.63	20.36
Colonial:		
Equty	4.25	4.64
Fund	10.58	11.56
Grwth	6.37	6.96
Incom	10.19	11.14
Vent	5.07	5.54
Co'u Gth	14.41	14.41
Cwlth AB	1.39	1.41
Cwlth C	1.64	1.73
Comp Gr	8.03	8.78
Comp As	6.12	6.71
Comp Cp	6.44	7.06
Comp Bd	8.87	9.64
Comp Fd	9.13	9.92
Koncord	10.29	10.29
Cons Inv	11.25	11.50
Constelhg	5.51	6.02
Cont Mut	8.31	8.31
Cont Gth	10.05	10.15
Corp Ldr	14.80	16.25
Ctry Cap	13.91	15.04
Cm WDiv	5.94	6.49
Cm WDal	6.95	7.60
deVegh	70.75	70.75
Delaware Group:		
Decat	11.31	12.36
Delaw	12.00	13.11
Delta	7.41	8.10
Dir Cap	unavail	
Dodg Cox	14.80	14.80
Drexel	13.50	13.50
Dreyf Fd	11.85	12.99
Dreyf Lv	14.80	16.22
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.99	10.92
Grwth	13.63	14.90
Incom	6.45	7.05
Specl	9.12	9.97
Stock	13.46	14.71
Ebrstdt	12.95	14.15
EDIE Spl	23.91	23.91
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	8.97	9.83
Eq Pro	3.88	4.25
Fd Am	8.33	9.13
Egret Gt	12.54	13.63
Elfun Tr	18.69	18.69
Emer Sec	5.43	5.93
Energy	11.50	11.50
Equity	9.07	9.91
FD Cap	4.65	4.65
Fairfld	9.98	10.69
Farm Bu	9.79	9.79
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.54	10.43
Capit	11.83	12.93
Contfd	8.70	9.51
Dstny	6.59	
Essex	12.72	13.90
Evrst	12.37	13.52
Fidel	15.89	17.37
Purim	10.04	10.97
Salem	5.13	5.61
Trend	23.47	25.65
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.17	4.56
Indust	3.81	4.17
Incom	5.98	6.55
Vent	4.19	4.59
FstFd Va	11.37	12.43
Fst Investors:		
Disco	7.24	7.93
Grwth	10.12	11.09
Stock	8.89	9.74
Fst Mult	8.99	9.13
Fst Nat	7.14	7.80
Fst Sierr	5.62	6.16
Fnd Gth	4.52	4.94
Founders Group:		
Grwth	16.30	17.81
Incom	unavail	
Mutal	8.45	9.23
Specl	11.27	12.32
Foursq	9.94	10.86
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.88	9.73
Grwth	6.70	7.34
Utils	5.49	6.02
Incom	2.05	2.25
US Gov	10.21	11.19
FdF Dep	10.51	10.51
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	9.73	10.63
Impac	8.22	8.98
Ind Trd	12.50	13.66
Pilot	7.71	8.43
Gatewy	9.92	10.72
GE S& S	30.32	
Gen Sec	8.50	8.50
Gibraltr	6.61	6.68
Group Sec:		
Apex	7.70	8.42
Balan	8.27	9.04
Com St	11.83	12.93
GrthFd A	6.82	7.45
Grth Ind	20.56	20.56
Guard M	23.89	23.89
Hamilton:		
Fd HFI	4.56	4.99
Grwth	7.48	8.18
Incom	6.05	6.62
H&C Fd	13.84	13.84
H&C Lev	17.70	11.10
Hedb Gor	7.86	7.86
Hedge	9.40	10.50
Heritge	2.30	2.52
Hor Man	16.44	17.12
ICM Fnl	8.19	8.98
ISI Group:		
Grwth	3.87	4.23
Incom	3.91	4.27
Trus sh	11.98	13.09
Trus un	3.23	
Imp Cap	10.13	11.07
Imp Gth	7.47	8.16
IncF Am	13.87	15.16
IncF Bos	7.14	7.82
Industry	4.25	4.66
INTGN	9.33	10.09
ICA	13.49	14.74
Inv Guid	9.13	9.13
Inv Indic	6.73	
Inves Bos	11.61	12.69
Investors Group:		
IDS ndl	5.41	5.88
Mutl	9.86	10.71
Prog	5.14	5.59
Stock	19.36	21.05
Select	9.40	10.10
Var Py	7.85	8.53
Inv Resh	5.20	5.68
Istel	21.86	22.54
Ivy	7.94	7.94
J Hanck	7.85	8.53
Johnstn	23.37	23.37
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	11.44	12.54
Cus B1	19.09	19.92
Cus B2	20.41	22.37
Cus B4	8.72	9.56
Cus K1	7.98	8.74
Cus K2	5.72	6.26
Cus S1	19.66	21.54
Cus S2	10.41	11.40
Cus S3	8.44	9.25
Cus S4	5.08	5.56
Polar	4.33	[illegible]
Knickb	6.87	7.53
Knick Gt	9.27	10.15
Lenox Fd	6.32	6.91
Lex Grth	9.84	10.75
Lex Rsh	15.62	17.07
Librty Fd	6.38	6.97
Life Stk	5.92	6.47
Life Inv	8.36	9.13
Linc Nat	11.07	12.10
Ling	4.46	
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	26.52	26.52
Capit	11.98	11.98
Mut	14.64	14.64
Lord Abt	11.00	
Luth Bro	11.44	12.50
Magna In	8.70	9.51
Manhtn	4.95	5.41
Mkt Gth	5.29	5.29
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.20	8.99
Indep	6.76	7.41
Mass	11.42	12.52
Mass Financl:		
MIT	13.59	14.85
MIG	12.30	13.44
MID	14.91	16.30
MFD	13.93	
Mates	3.33	3.33
Mathers	13.04	13.04
Mid AM	5.65	6.17
Mooby	12.35	12.35
Moody's	12.45	12.45
MIF Fd	8.01	8.66
MIF Gth	5.23	5.65
M OmaG	6.17	6.71
M Omahl	10.82	11.76
Mut Shrs	15.96	15.96
Mut Trst	1.97	1.97
NEA Mut	9.85	10.05
Nat Ind	unavail	
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	10.71	11.70
Bond	5.19	5.67
Divid	4.22	4.61
Grwth	9.28	10.14
Pf Stk	7.15	7.81
Incom	5.28	5.77
Stock	7.65	8.36
Nel Grth	9.64	10.48
Nel Side	15.74	17.11
Neuw Cet	6.34	6.93
Neuw Fd	11.12	12.15
New Wld	12.86	14.05
Newton	16.25	17.76
Nich Strg	18.21	18.21
Noreast	15.43	15.43
Oceangr	7.39	7.39
Omega	6.46	6.58
100 Fund	13.62	14.89
101 Fund	9.28	10.14
One WmS	15.69	15.69
ONeill	12.12	12.12
Oppenh	8.56	9.36
Opp AIM	12.34	13.49
OTC Sec	10.02	10.59
Param M	8.46	9.24
Paul Rvr	7.81	8.54
Penn Sq	7147	7.47
Pa Mut	3.75	3.75
Phila	14.78	16.20
Pilgrim	10.31	11.27
Pine St	11.22	11.22
Pion Ent	7.54	8.24
Pion Fnd	11.25	12.33
Plan Inv	11.73	12.16
Pligrth	12.91	14.11
Price Funds:		
Grwth	27.73	27.73
N Era	9.63	9.63
N Hortz	33.22	33.22
Pro Fund	10.49	10.49
Pro Portf	6.81	7.44
Provid	4.88	5.33
Pru SIP	10.33	11.28
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	8.33	9.65
Georg	14.59	15.95
Grwth	10.46	11.43
Incom	8.12	8.87
Invest	8.55	9.34
Vista	8.99	9.72
Voyag	7.83	8.56
Revere	9.92	10.84
Rintret	14.63	16.03
Sagifars	3.27	3.27
Schustr	15.85	17.35
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	13.51	13.76
Specl	33.35	33.56
Balan	15.59	15.59
Com St	1.00	10.00
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.67	4.02
Invest	8.09	8.87
Ultra	8.24	9.03
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	10.10	11.04
Sel Opp	14.39	15.35
Sel Spl	15.69	17.15
Sent Gth	8.62	9.32
Sentry F	14.25	15.49
Sham Fd	9.68	9.58
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	4.18	4.57
Entrp	6.52	7.13
Flet Fd	5.29	5.78
Harbr	8.45	9.23
Legal	6.03	6.56
Pace	9.08	9.92
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	27.63	30.20
Invest	11.05	12.09
Sherm D	14.36	14.36
Side Fd	9.37	10.27
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.80	9.62
Invest	11.31	12.40
Trust	8.87	9.69
Smith B	10.88	10.88
Sw. Inve	8.63	9.33
Swln Gt	7.26	7.96
Sover Inv	13.04	14.28
Spectra	7.01	7.66
State BondGr:		
Com F	5.23	5.72
Div Fd	5.43	5.93
Prog F	5.59	6.11
StFrm Gt	4.47	4.47
State St	46.10	46.85
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	4.84	4.84
Asso F	1.30	1.30
Fiduc	6.93	6.93
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	20.88	20.88
Cap O	9.50	9.53
Stock	14.51	14.51
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.99	7.66
Sumit	10.62	11.64
Tech	7.08	7.73
Sync Gth	9.09	9.93
TMR App	12.18	13.31
Teacher	unavail	
Technicl	1.96	2.14
Temp Gt	5.11	5.59
Towr Cap	5.56	6.08
Trns Cap	7.93	8.67
Trav Eq	10.57	11.58
Tudr Hed	12.49	12.49
TwnC Gt	3.18	3.48
TwnC Inc	3.96	4.34
USAA Gt	10.73	10.73
GS GovSe	18.49	10.65
Unif Mut	11.12	11.47
Unifund	10.61	11.60
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.83	16.17
Nat Inv	8.46	9.25
U Cap	11.43	12.46
Whteh	13.38	14.62
United Funds:		
Accm	7.41	8.12
Con Gr	12.18	12.35
Con Inc	11.46	12.56
Incom	13.23	15.05
Scien	7.83	8.58
Vang	9.10	9.97
U Fd Can	7.58	8.28
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.12	6.71
Incom	4.93	5.37
Spl Sit	4.89	5.36
Vance Sanders:		
Bostn	8.10	8.85
Bos Cm	7.82	8.53
Specl	9.46	10.36
Vandrbt	6.30	6.39
Vangd	4.47	4.89
Vang TN	8.99	9.83
Var In P	4.67	5.05
Viking	6.37	6.97
Wall St G	9.31	9.85
Wash M	12.12	13.25
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	20.27	21.55
Ivest	16.26	17.77
Morg	11.35	12.40
Techv	7.92	
Trust	12.66	13.84
Wellyl	12.88	14.08
Wellm	11.24	12.28
Windr	8.89	9.92
West Ind	5.53	6.06
Wincp Fd	5.13	5.65
Winfield	4.07	4.45
Wisc Fd	6.64	7.26
Worth	3.02	3.02
Ziegler	9.86	10.77

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Aer Lingus 8-81	96½	97½
Aerop Paris 9-85	104½	105½
Air Lease 9-86	103	104
Amax 8⅜-85	101½	102½
Am Brands 8-81	101¼	102¼
Ameribas 7¾-78	101½	102½
Atlas Cop. 9½-85	104	105
Beat Foods 9-85	105	106
Beecham 3½-86	99½	100½
Bendix 8-79	101	102
Borg Warn 8-79	101	102
Borregaard 8¾-86	99½	100½
Cabot 7½-??	103¾	104¾
C.N.PTT 8-86	99½	100½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	101½	102½
Chevron 7-80	96½	97½
Chrysler 7-84	89¾	90¾
C.Lafarge 8¾-86	101½	102½
CNA Overs 9-75	104	105
Conoco 8-86	98½	99½
ContOil 9½-85	106½	107½
ContOil 7-80	97½	98½
Cont Tele 9-82	104	105
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
Copen City 8-84	100	101½
Copen City 9-85	103¼	104¼
Copen Tel 35	103¾	104¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	100¼	101¼
Corning 8¼-86	101¾	102¾
Courtaulds 9-82	103	104
Courtaulds 9¼-85	104¾	105¾
CutlerHam 7½-80	95¼	96¼
Denmark 9¼-85	104	105
Dow Cor 8½-86	102	103
EIB 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
El.France 8½-85	102	103
Erap 9-82	102	103
Ericsson 9¼-85	105½	106½
Esso 9-85	106	107
Esso 8-84	100	101
FinlMtgBk 8½-86	96½	97¼
Ford 8-81	101¾	102¾
GDF 9-85	105	106
Gen Mills 7-80	96	97
Gen Mills 8-86	98¼	99¼
Gen Mot 8¾-86	103¾	104¾
Granges 8½-89	97¾	98¾
Gr.Metro 9¼-86	102	103
Gus 8½-86	100	101
Haas 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
Hambros 9½-85	104¾	105¾
Hamersley 9½-85	101¾	102¾
Hawker Sid 9-75	102½	103½
Honda 7½-81	94½	96½
I.S.E. 9-85	104½	105½
ISE 8¼-86	101	102
Ireland 9-85	101½	102½
Ireland 8¼-89	94	95
Kimberly 8½-86	101½	102½
MassFerg 9-82	102	103
Mobil Int 7-86	95¾	96¾
Monsanto 8¾-85	104	105
Montagu fr 9¼-85	102¼	103¼
N.Brunsw 8¾-79	103½	104½
Newfoundld 8½-86	100½	101½
Nickel 9-86	102¼	103¼
Nipp El 7½-81	95½	97
OntarioHyd 8¼-86	100½	101½
OtisElev 8¾-85	102¼	103¼
Pechiney 9-85	103¾	104¾
Ph Mor 8½-86	103½	104½
QuebecCity 9-82	105	106
QuebecHyd 9¼-85	104¾	105¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	99¼	100¾
QuebecProv 9-85	104¼	105¼
Queensland 9-82	102½	103½
Richardson 8¾-85	102½	103½
Scott Pap 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
SFE 9-78	103¼	104¼
Siemens 9-85	103¼	104¼
Sira Kvina 9-85	103¾	104¾
Transocean 7-80	94	95
Transocean 8-84	100¼	101¼
Transocean 9-85	104¾	105¾
Transocean 8-86	100¼	101¼
TRW 7¼-83	92	93
UnitMerch 9-82	102	103

Floating Rates

Bond	Bid	Ask
Autopistas 7½-75	99	100
Enel 7⅝-80	99	99½
GeneralCa 9½-80	99¾	100¼
Insilco 8¼-80	99½	99⅞
Pepsi 9⅝-80	98⅝	99⅛
Argentine 7¼-77	94¾	95¾

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4¾-88	74½	75½
Amoco 5½-84	100	101
Apco 6-89	81½	82½
Alusuisse 4¾-87	76¾	77¾
Amer Can 4¾-83	78½	79½
Am Tob 5½-89	117	118
Asahi 6¼-84	94½	98
Ash'and 5-85	78¾	79¾
Beat Foods 7¼-90	120½	121½
Chevron 5-88	98½	99½
Ciesebr 6¼-84	110	111
Chrysler 4¾-88	70½	71½
Chrysler 5-88	77½	78½
Cont Tele 5½-88	96	97
Comminsint 5-38	145	147
Dai Nippon 6¼-..	125½	127
EquityF 5¼-89	82½	83½
EastKodak 4½-88	102	103
Fed Dept 4½-85	116½	117½
Firestone 5-88	97¼	98¼
Ford 5-88	99	100
Ford 6-86	107¾	108¾
Fuji Photo 6¾-85	122	132
GenElec 4¼-85	98½	99½
GenFoods 4½-82	95	96
Gillette 4¾-82	81½	82½
Hitachi 6¼-84	86	87
Holiday Inns 8-85	124½	125½
Honeywell 5-83	114	115
I.S.E. 5-88	102½	103½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	105½	106½
Itoh 6½-89	120	122
J. Logan 4¾-83	105½	106½
W. Kidde 5-89	74½	75½
Komatsu 6¼-84	91	92½
Kubota 6½-84	91½	93
Leasco 5-88	73½	74½
Leasco Int 5-89	61¼	62¼
LTV 5-88	42	43
MarMidland 5-88	98½	99½
Michelin 6-85	103¼	104¼
Miles 4¾-93	89¼	90¼
Mitsubishi 7-85	95	96½
MitsubShoji 7½-85	101½	102½
Mitsui 6½-83	118	123
Motorola 4½-83	98	99
MurphyOil 5-89	79	80
Nabisco 5¼-83	108¾	109¾
Owens Ill 5-77	94½	95½
PanAm 5¼-89	73	74
Penney J.C. 6-89	128¾	127¾
Pepsico 4¾-91	139	139
PhilMor 4¾-89	173¾	174¾
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	80	81
R.C.A. 5-88	83¾	84¾
Revlon 4¾-87	101½	102½
ReynoldsM 5-88	72½	73½
Searle 4¾-89	120	121
Texaco 4½-88	85¼	86¼
Toshiba 6½-85	85	86
20th Cent 5-87	54½	55½
Tyco 5-84	58	60
UnionCarb 4¾-82	91¼	92¼
Utahintl 5¼-83	149	151
WardFoods 5¾-88	70	71
WarnLam 4½-89	128½	129½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.64	92.46	109.37
Previous	98.70	92.53	108.98

Eurodollars

Dec. 6, '71

	Bid.	Asked	Change Bid.
7 Day Fix	5	5 1/4	— 3/8
One Month	6 13/16	6 15/16	— 3/16
3 Months	6 5/8	6 3/4	Unch.
One Year	6 5/8	6 3/4	Unch.

The Wolf Corporation

real estate, construction, oil and gas: a public company incorporated in 1961.

OVER THE COUNTER:
Monday, December 6, 1971.
Bid: 3 7/8 Asked: 4 3/8

10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

For Banks and Financial Institutions we maintain NET TRADING MARKETS in all Swiss and American O-T-C Stocks

BANK WIDEMANN & CO. LTD.
8023 ZURICH SWITZERLAND
Tel: (01) 27 06 90
Telex: 55432

Toronto Stock

Closing prices on Dec. 6, 1971

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	C
	INDUSTRIALS				
5380	Acklands	7¼	6⅞	7	
1860	Agra Ind	9	9	9	
778	A'bta GT	48	48	4	
300	Argus pfC	8¾	8¾	8	
1400	Alt Sog	6⅛	6	6	
13984	Bk Nova S	31	30⅜	30	
13555	Bell Can	46⅛	45¾	45	
125	B C Forest	18	18	18	
7955	Block Bros	2.58	2.73	2.65	
1200	Bovis	1.70	1.60	1.65	
3165	Burns	12¾	12½	12	
1939	Calg Pow	26⅝	26⅜	26	
175	Can Malt	27	27	27	
1809	Can Pacic	18	17⅞	17	
7573	Can Perm Mtg	18¾	18¾	18	
650	Cdn Hydro	12¾	12½	12	
19753	Cdn Im Bk	24¾	24¼	24	
10225	Cdn Ind Gas	9⅝	9¼	9	
570	Cdn Tire	16⅝	36	3	
23800	Capital Div	.63	.55	.6	
2300	Chemcell	4.55	4.45	4.55	
708	Colum Cel	3.00	3.00	3.00	
2700	Cmwlth H Inns	11½	10¾	11	
8475	Con Build	1.65	1.60	1.60	
43691	Consum Gas	20	19¾	19	
1588	Crush Int	18½	18	18	
1115	Cygnus A	5¾	5	5	
845	Cygnus B	5⅝	5⅝	5	
2145	Dom Fdrs	22	21⅞	22	
7245	Dom Stores	14⅝	14⅝	14	
970	duPont Can	20⅝	20⅝	20	
408	Dylx Div A	8⅝	8⅝	8	
6789	Falcon	70¼	69	6	
1700	Fed Frab	8	8	8	
330	Fraser	12	11⅝	12	
755	Gen Dist Can	17⅝	17	17	
402	Gt L Pap	16½	15⅞	16	
188	Gt W Life	42½	42	42	
817	Greyhd Can	14⅝	14⅝	14	
4905	Guar Trust	13⅝	13⅜	13	
5483	Gulf Can	25⅝	24⅞	25	
3010	Hawk Sid	2.25	2.20	2.20	
5245	Hudsons Bay	17⅝	17⅜	17	
315	Huron & Erie	25	24⅞	25	
14374	IAC Ltd	20⅛	19⅝	19	
199	Inglis	9½	9⅛	9	
2644	Inland Gas	12⅝	12⅝	12	
50	Interpool	20	20	20	
10625	Int P Line	29⅝	28⅞	2	
4848	Inv Grp A	7⅝	7⅝	7	
39172	Jockey Cl	5.25	4.95	5.20	
1500	Kaisr Resor	4.20	4.10	4.10	
3312	Laatt J	22⅜	21⅝	22	
3797	Lk Ont Cem	2.75	2.75	2.75	
188	L Secord	9	9	9	
1720	Loblaw A	5⅝	5⅝	5	
2351	Loblaw B	5⅝	5⅝	5	
1275	Loebh	3.50	3.25	3.	
4845	MacM Bl	23⅞	23⅜	23	
250	Maple Mil	14	14	14	
209	Metro Stry	15⅝	15⅝	15	
5738	Moore	35⅝	35⅛	35	
3850	Norand	29¼	29¼	29	
8380	Nor Ctl G	14⅛	14⅛	14	
1220	OSF Ind	4.60	4.50	4.60	
13592	Oshawa A	10⅞	10⅝	10	
36125	Pembina A	6⅜	6⅛	6	
708	Petrofina	20½	20½	20	
4700	Rothmans	14⅝	14	14	
2725	Scotts Rest	15	14½	15	
2620	Shell Can A	35⅝	35⅝	35	
8924	Simpsn Ltd	21½	21	21	
485	Simpsn A	26⅝	26¼	26	
1500	Slater Stl	10	9⅞	10	
2620	Std Brdy Ltd	12⅞	12¼	12	
7426	Steel Car	24⅞	23⅞	24	
7475	Super Pet	63¾	63	63	
200	Teledyn Can	4.15	4.15	4.15	
2261	Texaco Can	34⅝	34½	34	
3075	Thom Newspap	28½	28¼	28	
3495	Trad Grp A	16⅛	15⅞	15	
6122	Trans Can	36⅝	35⅝	35	
3975	Trans Mt	29¾	29⅜	29	
2339	Un CarbCan	13	12¾	12	
7967	Un Gas Can	14⅛	13⅞	14	
100	Versatile	3.10	3.10	3.10	
400	Walnoco	8⅛	8⅛	8	
1740	Weldwood	12⅝	12⅝	12	
214	Westn Intl	10	9¾	9	
300	W Cdn Seed	4.55	4.55	4.55	
300	Wstgh Can	14⅝	14	14	
700	Weston	16¼	16¼	16	
1223	White Pass	10⅝	10⅛	10	
	MINES				
2300	Amor	2.31	2.30	2.37	
1412	Bath Cop	16.75	16.25	16.55	
250	Bralor	1.43	1.43	1.43	
4175	Brenda	4.90	4.55	4.90	
7400	Brun MS	2.30	2.25	2.30	
1700	Camflo	2.69	2.65	2.65	
2600	Can Tung	1.60	1.55	1.60	
650	Cassiar	18.00	18.00	18.00	
9500	Chmaray	.85	1.80	1.91	
8500	C Marben	1.32	1.20	1.28	
4000	C Morris	1.45	1.35	1.39	
3500	C Rambler	1.45	1.35	1.45	
2699	Coppert	1.19	1.16	1.16	
700	Cramt	7.00	6.95	7.00	
1865	Denis	21.37	20.75	21.37	
1100	Dickens	1.00	1.00	1.00	
10	Disc Mns	.60	.60	.60	
323	East Sull	2.45	2.45	2.45	
11520	Glanl Misc	4.53	4.35	4.35	
100	Gnt Y'knf	8.25	8.25	8.25	
2250	Granduc	3.75	3.65	3.75	
1200	Granisle	7.00	6.75	6.80	
5451	Hollng	34.25	34.25	34.25	
700	Int Hall	23.50	23.50	23.50	
1400	Int Mogul	7.25	7.10	7.10	
6444	Kerr Ad	6.75	6.60	6.65	
200	Labrad	33.75	33.23	33.7	
6300	L Duff	10.62	10.25	10.62	
660	La Luz	1.65	1.60	1.6	
11	LL Lac	1.75	1.75	1.75	
1845	Mattag	25.27	25.03	25.37	
300	Newcon	4.50	4.50	4.50	
4425	Opem	7.60	7.40	7.60	
2600	Orchan	3.10	3.05	3.10	
300	Pamour	1.70	81.70	1.70	
675	Patino	16.25	16.00	16.25	
1577	Pine Pt	22.50	22.12	22.25	
615	Placer	24.00	23.75	24.00	
2700	Rayrock	1.13	1.11	1.13	
9102	Sherritt	13.75	12.62	13.37	
1336	Steep R	2.30	2.26	2.27	
650	Sullivan	2.41	2.40	2.40	
1070	Teck A	4.90	4.80	4.90	
5849	Teck B	4.20	4.00	4.10	
1600	Tribag	.62	.62	.62	
700	Un Keno	3.60	3.60	3.60	
2801	Un Siscoe	2.25	2.15	2.28	
4830	Upp Can	1.70	1.55	1.55	
2500	W Mines	2.30	2.25	2.30	
1900	Willroy	.70	.70	.70	
2700	Yk Bear	4.25	4.15	4.20	
	OILS & GAS				
2100	Alminex	5.20	5.10	5.10	
800	A Quasar	5.05	5.05	5.05	
15885	B P Oil	6.40	6.15	6.20	
550	Chief Dev	8.15	8.00	8.05	
12200	Clark C	2.95	2.80	2.95	
10950	Dynam	1.02	1.03	1.00	
2700	Francan	4.15	4.10	4.10	
850	Gt Cdn Oil	4.75	4.50	4.50	
650	Gt Plain	29.25	28.87	29.25	
9600	Nat Petro	2.06	1.96	2.05	
17145	Num OG	12.62	12.12	12.37	
3113	PanCdn	15.00	14.62	15.00	
11591	Pan Ocn	12.00	11.25	11.37	
1500	Petrol	1.34	1.32	1.32	
9000	Place G	1.05	1.01	1.03	
1200	Seibens	8.25	8.25	8.25	
68040	Spooner	1.22	1.03	1.15	

Total sales 2,440,090 shares.

Montreal Stock

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last
[illegible]	Algoma	12½	22⅞	
93	Asbestos	26	25½	2
24618	Ban Mont	18	17⅝	
1015	Bombardier	10½	9¾	
2365	Brinco	5	5	
500	CAE Ind	4.40	4.35	4.
172	Can Cement	44⅝	44½	
182	Can Cement pf	19⅞	19¾	
493	Cdn Inf Pow	22⅝	22⅝	
1340	Con Bath	6½	6¼	
3600	Dom Text	28¾	13¾	
950	Facl Col	15⅝	15	
382	Gaz Metro	5⅛	5⅛	
300	Imasco	18⅞	18⅞	
100	Laur Fin	10⅝	10⅝	
1900	Molson A	17⅝	17¼	
100	Molson B	17	17	
990	Mtl Trust	19¼	19¼	1
2950	Power Cp	5⅝	5	
500	Price Co	7	7	
4000	Rolland A	3.00	3.00	3.0
5240	Royal Ban	28½	28⅛	2
9843	Royal Trst	38⅛	38	
3066	Steinberg A	21⅞	21⅛	2
2650	Velcro Ind	15⅞	15⅝	1
270	Zellers	16⅛	16⅛	1

Total sales 1,082,276 shares.

Food.
The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime — and gourmets eat up the Tribune's food articles.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page)

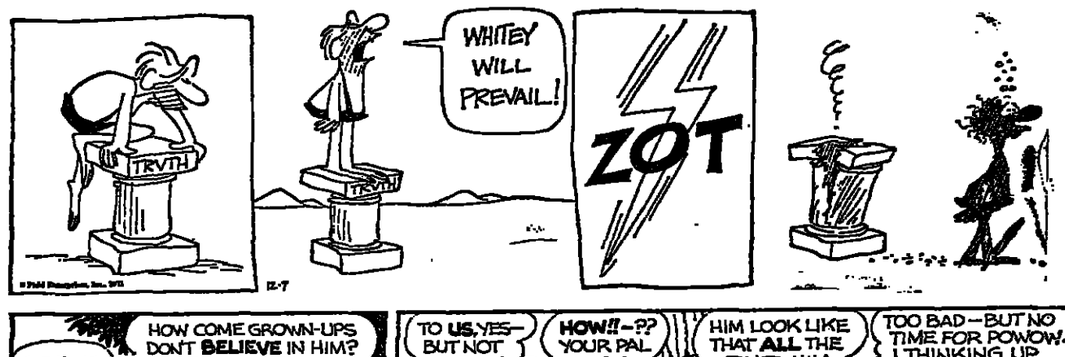
Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg'e
Irry R 1.67f		8	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
irry Wt .20	.29	895	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
rell Med		2	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
rth Sp .21		17	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
rtonBr .45f		3	18	18	18	18	— ¼
rtons Cdy		28	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
rtuch Footr		5	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
rwickET		26	7½	7¾	7½	7½	+ ½
sin Pet Cp		12	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
SI Inc		13	2¼	2¼	2	2	
shaviorl RL		27	5¾	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
shring Corp		44	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
sil Indust		33	3¾	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
sCpf .40f		29	7¾	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
nfSIdAir 2g		16	22¾	22¾	22	22¾	— ⅛
n StMg wt		43	5⅛	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
sorus Corp		144	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
sorus rt		318	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
ngBrun .24		56	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	
ng B pf1.15		4	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
rtron Corp		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
ruvan Cpls		197	28¾	29	28¾	29	
sh Cp .78f		23	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
verly Ent		164	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
y Bear 1.8		15	30½	30½	30½	30½	
o Dynam		122	22¾	23½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
uebird Inc		66	5	5⅛	4¾	5	+ ⅛
uebird wt		5	2½	2½	2½	2½	
uduck Corp		6	14½	14½	14½	14½	
ot Berenek		4	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
ulke Corp		24	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
many Ind		49	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
mmer Ind		4	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
mmo Co .15		68	19½	20¼	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
ne Vail .10		58	28½	28½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
nd Regan		150	23¾	24¼	23	23	— ⅛
radCorn Sy		22	26	26	25¼	25¾	— ⅛
ranch In .50		19	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
rantAir wt		58	17¾	17¾	17	17¼	+ ⅛
rnfAIRA .20f		84	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
rrassanLt .1b		44	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
rsun En .40		9	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
rsuza .39f		27	10¾	11½	10½	11½	+ ⅛
rtDart Ind		5	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
rtsPer .20		13	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
rown Co wt		82	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼	
rnF A .40b		2	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
rnf Mtg wt		39	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾	
rnbustn Eq		79	18¼	18¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
rmirco .70		10	18¾	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
rmI All .20g		30	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
rmI Met .60		12	10	10¼	10	10	
rmodor		25	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
rmH.th Fac		4	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
rmPsych Cl		148	20	20	18	18¼	— ½
rm PS 1.56b		11	24½	24½	24	24	— ¼
rmpaint .26		18	11	11¾	11	11¼	+ ⅛
rmprah Des		2	7¾	7½	7¾	7½	+ ⅛
rmpuDyne		16	2	2	2	2	
rmpurph		21	8¼	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
rmput Eq		33	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ½
rmput Instr		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
rmput Invst		14	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
rmp M .20e		10	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
rmputest		37	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞	
rochemco		72	17¾	18	17¾	17½	— ⅛
rocrol Fab		30	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
rodec Corp		15	8½	8½	8	8	— ⅛
rnilly Con		4	4	4	4	4	
rnurex .30b		11	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
rroy Inc		19	8½	8¾	8½	8½	
rt Cdn Far		31	7⅞	7⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
rtDenS .10g		19	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
rt Nat Sh A		20	4	4	4	4	
rt OG 1.12f		361	6	6½	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
rs Ref .10g		24	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¼	
rstDes .40		2	8¼	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
rsyne Cp		89	17	17¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
rt Meter		40	2½	3¼	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
rt Tel wt		21	5⅝	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
rk Elec .30		12	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
rk Ind		28	14¼	14¼	13¾	14	
rk PntlV .60		6	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼	
ner Jarrt		22	12¾	13⅛	12½	13⅛	— ⅛
don Intl		21	8¾	8½	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
b Labs		4	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
rn Bik .74		15	28⅞	29	28¾	28¾	
sins 1.31a		20	24¾	25⅛	24¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
Cble Com		83	20¼	21	20¾	20½	+ ⅛
ic Corp		15	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
mcrE .37f		105	10½	10½	9¾	9¾	
stive Mat		6	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
otaP 2.60a		36	22	22¼	22	22	— ¼
st Foam		40	8¼	9¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
simont		31	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
mston .80		32	22	22¾	22	22	— ¼
ss AT .32		78	36	36¼	36	36½	+ ⅛
steel Oil		17	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	
tic Co .15e		45	14⅞	15	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
tis Math		32	5⅜	6⅛	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
terA .44		44	34¾	34¾	33½	33½	— ⅞
terB .44		3	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½	— ⅛
tCPf 1.22f		24	24¾	25	23½	23¾	— ¾
tch .51g		14	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	
tronC .40		6	10¾	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
tolite .24g		1	18¼	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
rl Ind		10	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
a Control		11	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	
a Docunt		25	14¾	17½	16½	17	+ ½
a Prod		99	4½	4½	4¼	4¾	— ⅛
r Min .05g		53	7⅜	8	7½	7⅜	
lia wt		70	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
& Develop		43	10¾	11½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Inc		61	8¼	8½	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
rborn St		186	20¼	20¼	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
Jur A .19f		9	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Labs		16	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
la Co Am		49	31	31¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
lone Corp		162	26½	26⅝	24½	24⅝	— ½
lm Fd .53g		14	14¼	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
Tel Et		167	39¼	41⅜	38¾	38¾	
ositors la		9	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ½
o Ind .65f		19	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
ose Ind		19	7¾	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
ret Ph		30	28½	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅛
ecto Scal		6	3¾	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Cp Am		253	29	31	29	29½	+ ⅛

Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg'e
Devon Apper		50	9¾	9¾	9	9	— ⅛
DHJ Indust		85	22¾	23¾	22	22	— ⅛
Diam M Drill		5	15	15½	14½	14⅝	
Diebld V .14g		8	5⅛	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Dillard .40g		2	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Diodes Inc		33	13¾	17	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Diversey .50		43	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Diversi In wt		27	3	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Dixilyn Corp		29	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Dome Petrol		33	29½	29⅝	28¾	28¾	
Domtar .60		6	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
DPA Inc		23	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Drew Natl		30	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Driver H .10r		12	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Drug Fair .40		28	16⅜	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Duralcy Co		4	2½	2½	2½	2½	
Dura Tst .15a		16	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Dynalectrn		120	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
Dynell E .65f		34	28½	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
Earth Resrcs		5	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Eascon .30b		3	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
EastnAir .47f		1	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Eastrn Co .96		14	19	19	18½	19	— ⅛
Eastn Freight		13	20¾	21	20¾	20½	— ⅛
Eazor Expres		10	6	6	6	6	
Eckmar Cp		38	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Edgington Oil		15	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Edmos .13		80	17⅞	18	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Edo Corp		59	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Egan M .25g		13	4¾	4¾	4	4	
Ehren Photo		64	18½	18½	18	18	— ⅛
Elco Corp		12	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	
ElectHose .20		82	8	8¼	7¾	7¾	
Electrog .60		18	10¼	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Elect Assist		35	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
Elect Comp		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Electron Eng		6	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Elect Resch		6	4¼	4¼	4	4	
Electron .60		1	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Electros .22f		141	11	11½	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Elgin Nat wt		42	13-16	15-16	13-16	15-16	
El Tronics		38	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½	— ⅛
Emsaco Cp		20	3½	3¾	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Emp Flo .92f		44	15¾	15¾	13	13	— ⅛
Entron Inc		30	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
EpkoShoe .64		6	13½	13½	13½	13½	
Equity Fd wt		93	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	
EquityNat in		12	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	
Ernst EC A		4	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾	
Ero Ind		3	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Espey Mfg		4	9	9	9	9½	+ ⅛
Esquire Rad		71	11½	12¼	11	11¾	— ¼
Essex Chem		15	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	
Ets-Hokin Cp		7	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Evans Ind		1	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Evans Ar .10g		7	9½	9½	9	9	— ⅛
Everest Air		18	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Fab Ind		92	15¼	15¾	14½	14⅝	
Fabien .40b		6	7½	8	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Fabri Ce .03g		14	17½	17¾	17¼	17½	
Fabrics Nati		9	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Fair Tex Mill		42	14½	14½	14½	14½	
Fairfld Noble		183	5⅝	6¼	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
Falcon Seal		64	5¾	6¼	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Family Rec		3	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Fanny Farm		5	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Fed Resrces		93	2½	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
FedMart .40b		23	12¼	12½	12	12	— ⅛
Felmont Oil		24	13¼	13½	13¼	13⅜	
Felsway .22		12	19¾	19¾	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Fibreboard wt		44	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
FidelGr 2.25g		25	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
FidelSecs wt		10	10⅛	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
FidMI 2.53a		50	22¾	23¾	22¾	22½	
Field Plastic		5	5	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Filmways		56	5½	6½	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
FiltrDyn .01g		x13	19½	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
FinSaBa .20a		19	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Fini Gen .24b		41	13	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	
Fst Den 1.43g		26	18¾	18¾	18¼	18½	
Fst Denv wt		37	4	4	4	4	
FstFin Real		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
FirstNtIRt wt		71	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
FstS&LS .32d		46	21¾	21¾	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
FstUn RE .88		6	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
FischerP .66f		40	17½	17½	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Fishman .40b		6	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Flagg Ind		40	10	10⅜	10	10	+ ⅛
Flight Safty		4	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
Flo Capital		15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Flo Int A .20		33	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Flowers .05g		4	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Fluke Mf .41f		4	11½	11½	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅛
Fly Tiger wt		105	25	25	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Foodrma .20		10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅛
Ford Can 2a		230	77¼	77½	77¼	77¼	— ½
Forest Cit .25		77	24¾	25½	24⅜	25⅛	+ ⅛
ForestLb .44f		17	16⅜	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
FrankMini .10		90	51⅞	51⅞	50½	50½	+ ⅛
FrankR .57g		7	9⅜	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
FranksNu .60		4	25¾	26	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Frantz Mf .46		2	12½	12½	12½	12½	
Fresnillo .30p		17	11¾	12¼	11¾	12½	+ ⅜
Friend Frost		2	4½	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Frierind .15p		12	3	4	3¾	4	
Frontier Air		30	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	
Front Air wt		7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gabriel Ind		26	9¼	10	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
Garan Inc .36		8	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Garcia Corp		28	11¾	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Garland Cp		11	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
GatesEpG .10p		12	5	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ⅛
Gayld Nil .30		5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Gaynor Staid		27	16½	16½	15¾	16	— ⅛
Gearhart .24		41	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Gen Battery		206	21½	21½	20½	20½	— ⅜
Gen Builders		28	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
G Cinema .32		34	31½	33¾	31¼	33¾	+ 2⅜
GenEdue Svc		3	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
G Energy .10		21	3	3¼	3	3¼	
Gen Interiors		2	7¼	7¼	7	7	
GenMtg 1.15g		41	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Gen Plywood		30	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Gen Recreat		32	5⅜	6	5¾	5¾	
Genge In .25f		43	12¾	12⅝	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Genl Ind		45	30	30⅜	30	30½	+ ⅜
GerberSc Ins		12	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½	— ½
Giant Fd .50a		21	20½	21	20½	21	+ ½
Giant Yel .40		85	8¼	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Gladding Cp		37	5⅜	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Glasrock Prd		15	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Glen Ger .18f		18	8	8	8	8	
GlobeSec Sys		6	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Gloucster En		32	13	13½	12⅝	12⅝	
Goldblatt .36		x3	8⅜	8⅜	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Goldn W Mob		26	15⅞	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
Gosb LS Co		33	25¼	25¼	25	25	
Goodway		12	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Gorin Str .50		3	7⅜	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
GormRug .80		9	16	16½	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Gould Inc wt		41	10½	10½	10½	10½	
Grabmyer .60		6	26⅜	27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅛
Granser As		15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
Granite Mat		63	8½	8⅝	8½	8¼	+ ⅛
Grass Val Gr		13	7	7½	7	7	+ ⅛
Gray Mfg		35	11	11½	11	11½	— ⅛
GreatAm Ind		119	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Great Basin Pet		26	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Gt Lakes Chem		91	7½	7½	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
GtSciott Smkt		29	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Greenmn 1f		18	26	27	26	27	+ 1⅛
Greer Hyd		5	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
GREIT 1.60		23	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Greyh C .20g		45	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	
GRI Corp .12		41	43½	44	42¾	42¾	—1¼
GrossTics .70		5	12½	12½	11⅞	12	— ¼
Grow Ch .20b		13	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Gruen Ind		10	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
GSC Enterp		14	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
GTI Corp		18	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Guardian Ind		18	34½	35	34½	35	+ ⅜
GuardMtg wt		6	11	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Guerdon Ind		79	30	30⅞	29⅜	29½	— ⅜
Gulf Can .60		5	25½	25½	24½	24½	— ⅛
GulfCan In.60		5	24½	24½	24½	24½	
Gulf Mtg .70g		60	19	19¼	18½	18½	— ⅜
GulfM Rlt wt		64	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Gulf St Land		10	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	
HallsMtr .47g		17	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	— ½
Hamilton Cos		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Hampsh Des		44	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Hanud Sh .32		x5	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
HanoverSh .55		2	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	
Harland .2 b		10	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
Harrild Zody		58	13¾	14	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Harvard Ind		24	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
Harv Ind pfA		5	7	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Harvey Grp		10	3¾	3¾	3½	3⅝	
Harvey St .24		8	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
Hasbro Ind		10	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Hastings .20a		12	7½	7½	7¾	7¾	
Health Chem		25	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅜
HealthM .30		9	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Hecks Inc .08		44	29¼	30¼	29	29	—
Heinicke Inst		28	3	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Heitm M .44a		65	14⅜	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
HerMal .48a		28	22½	22¾	22	22	
HerfJon .05d		48	15¼	16½	15¼	16	+1
HIG Inc		16	4	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅛
HiShear .20p		6	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Hibbie Mf .80		9	29¼	29¼	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
Hilliard .80g		13	32¼	32¾	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
HiltnVsn .04p		27	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Hipotronics		5	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
Holm Indust		7	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Holly Corp		16	11¼	11¾	11¼	11½	— ⅛
HomeO A .50		26	29	29¼	28¾	28⅝	
HomeO B .50		2	30	30	30	30	+ ⅜
Hormel 1.50		2	49¾	50	49¾	50	+ ⅜
Hormel G wi		1	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Hoskins .80a		9	16¼	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Hospital Affil		139	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Host Ent .35f		23	7	7	7	7	
House Fabric		107	37¼	37¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
House Vis .32		14	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Howell Ind		9	2¼	2¼	2	2¼	
HubbellA 1		1	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
HubbellB 1		10	36½	37½	36½	37	+1
Hubb pfB1.75		4	54¾	55	54¾	55	+ ⅛
Hubb pfA1.75		5	54¾	55¾	54¾	55¾	+1⅛
HuMA 32.30c		3	21½	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
HydB OG .0		4	43	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
Hudson Gen		27	13½	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
Huffman .30p		15	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Husky Oil .15		36	16⅜	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
Hydromatl		39	9½	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Hydrom pf.60		1	17	17	17	17	+1
Hyaraid Food		22	44⅝	45	44½	44¾	+ ⅛
HyardFd pf 4		11	57⅞	58	57⅝	57⅞	
IHC Inc		5	2	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
IllusWer Enc		3	6¾	6½	6¾	6½	
IMC Magnet		5	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Imoco Gatew		7	5⅝	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Imp Oil .60a		182	30	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Indian Hd wt		17	11¾	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
Inexco Oil		144	6⅜	6½	6	6	— ⅛
Intflght Pict		32	4⅞	5¼	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Instron Corp		6	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Instrum Sys		90	6	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Int Controls		55	6¾	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Int Conf A wt		27	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
Int Foodsvc		42	20¾	21	20½	20½	+ ⅛
InFuneral Sv		33	8½	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
IntGenin .60a		21	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Int Prof .10b		17	9⅝	10	9⅝	9¾	
Int Stretch		110	10¾	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Interphoto		23	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
Interstate Un		29	7¾	7½	7	7½	— ⅛
Intersystm		3	27½	27½	27	27	
InvDiv A 1.80		14	41½	41½	41	41	
InvDivB .45		17	10½	10½	10	10	
Invst Fdg .60		10	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
InvstRIT .39g

PEANUTS



B.C.

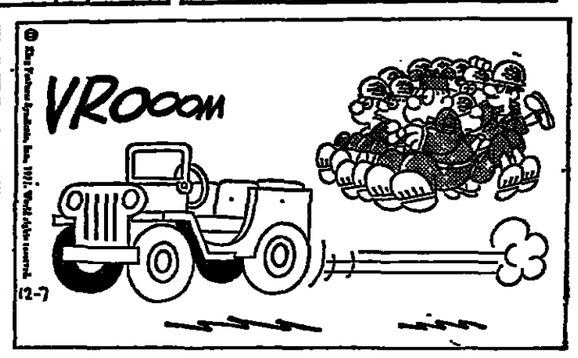


L'IL ABNER

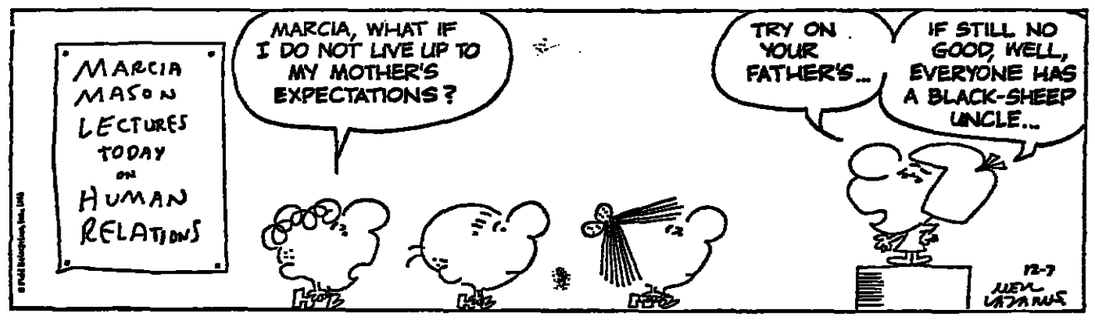


BEETLE BAILEY

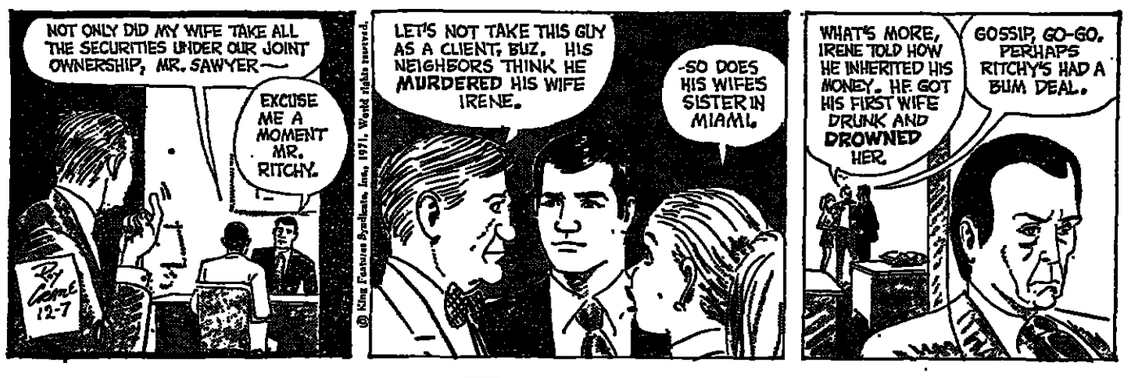




MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



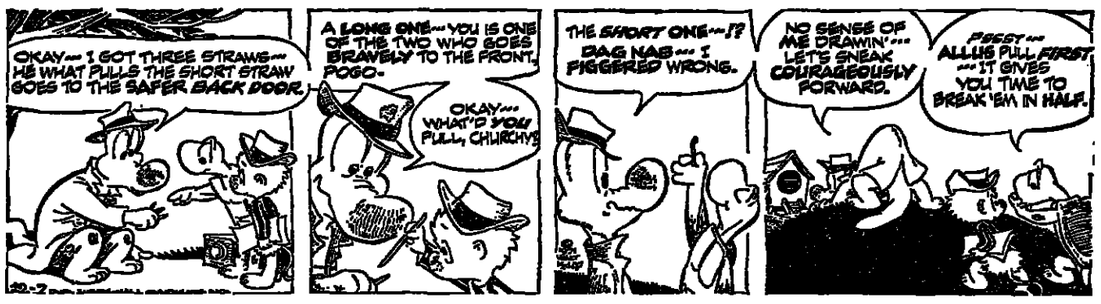
WIZARD of ID



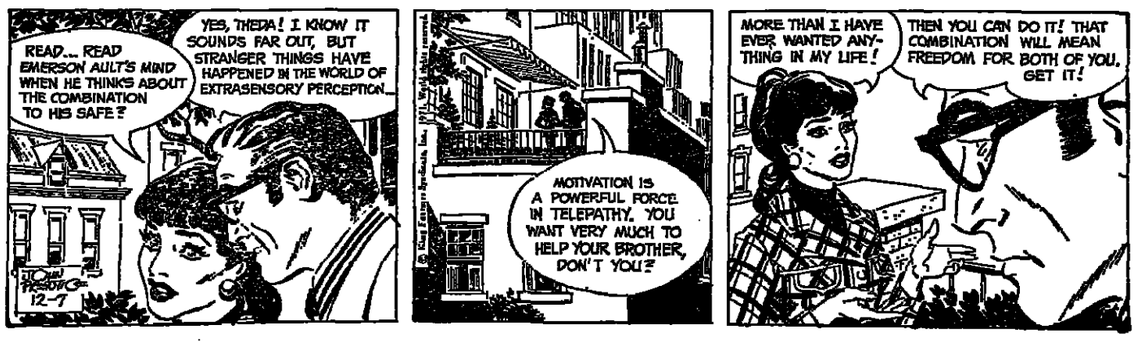
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal from the final session of the American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals, most pairs played a part score. This declarer was an exception. He found himself in an optimistic game contract after the bidding shown in the diagram.

His partner made an aggressive negative double, after a one-club opening bid and a one-diamond overcall. As this normally indicates rather more in high cards, South was subsequently reluctant to stop short of game.

South doubled three diamonds, which would have succeeded, but the prospect of defending did not appeal to North, and he retreated to four clubs. This contract would have been made, rather luckily, but South ventured four hearts, expecting to play with a four-three fit.

The solidity of his hearts influenced his decision, for he knew he would have to ruff diamonds in the dummy.

The spade nine was led, and South considered his gloomy prospects. He played the ten from dummy, and when East refused to cover he led a trump. West won with the king, played a second spade, and again East refused to cover dummy's honor.

The declarer led a second trump from dummy. If East had played the ace, South would have been left without resource. But East continued his ducking policy and South was in a position to make the contract.

However, he made a fatal error in trying to cash two club winners, hoping for a two-two division. When East ruffed the second club and cashed the heart ace it was all over: a club had to be lost eventually to West for down one.

If South had gauged the distribution correctly, he could have made the game after the second round of trumps by cashing just one club winner. He could then have followed with the diamond king, ruffing out West's ace.

A club lead from dummy at that point would have forced East to discard. Whether he parted with a spade or a diamond, South would have won, cashed his spade ace and his diamond winner and ruffed his last diamond with dummy's last trump. The lead of a spade would then have promoted South's remaining trump as the 10th trick.

NORTH
♠ QJ106
♡ 8632
◇ —
♣ 109854

WEST	EAST
♠ 95	♠ K842
♡ K7	♡ A954
◇ A98643	◇ J1075
♣ QJ3	♣ 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ A73
♡ QJ10
◇ KQ2
♣ AK76

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♣	1 ◇	Dbl.	3 ◇
Dbl.	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade nine.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	E	L	S		S	C	R	A	P		I	L	L	Y
E	R	O	D		H	O	U	R	I		N	A	O	S
F	A	T	A	L	I	S	T	I	C		J	I	V	E
S	L	I	P	O	F		S	K	E	E	T	E	R	
			B	O	T	C	H		M	R	S			
N	I	N	O	N		R	E	S	E	N	T	F	U	L
A	N	A	X		S	A	C	Q	U	E		A	N	I
W	A	D		L	O	C	K	U	P	S		I	Z	E
A	N	E		A	N	K	L	E	S		G	R	I	N
B	E	R	I	N	G	S	E	A		S	E	E	P	S
			D	E	S		S	K	A	T	E			
S	C	H	I	S	M	S			L	O	G	G	I	A
E	Z	I	O			I	N	J	E	O	P	A	R	DY
T	A	F	T		T	E	A	R	S		W	I	L	E
I	R	I	S		H	E	R	E	S		S	P	E	S

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MUBAL

VUCER

NAMMAD

ASANUE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHESS LOWLY BLOODY MILDEW
Answer: *Where the ringside fans came*—CLOSE TO BLOWS

BOOKS

JOINER

By James Whitehead. Knopf. 463 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

"JOINER," James Whitehead's first, has all the characteristics of what many will consider the typical Southern novel: rednecks, silent men of goodwill, blacks, cowed and militant, a well-meaning but careful sheriff, an indifferent population on the side. The setting is a mill town, 50 miles from Jackson, Miss., with its easy access to easy women. Football on the high school, college and pro level exhausts the intellectual interest of the community. The atmosphere is menacing and violence hides in it. From time to time it crystallizes with killing results. The townsfolk sweep up the pieces and it seems that nothing has changed. But things have changed and it is these, painful, funny, odd, that lie at the heart of the novel.

The turbulence that runs through American life hasn't avoided the little town. Old relationships, old assumptions are going. "Our Negro citizens are being murdered and we don't do nothing," a character cries out toward the end of this fiction. It's an interesting sentence. The possessive is a throwback to an earlier time, but the complaint has a contemporary sound. Many of the old folkways and old values remain, but they are being assailed and jolted loose. It's a painful business, easier to observe than to endure.

"Joiner" runs a certain danger in using the tried and true. A fair number of characters run to type: the rednecks, the sheriff, Joiner's father-in-law who sees conspiracy all around, even Joiner's two wives. They lack sufficient definition and individuality. But because they are more or less familiar, the novel carries them without much trouble. "Joiner" is a first-person narrative and for it Mr. Whitehead has fashioned a colloquial, relaxed, idiomatic, language. It takes its own time in getting things said; it talks around matters as well as about them; it's full of flavorsome expressions and images and it is easily the most successful invention in the book. It compels the reader to go along at the author's pace and to see the story as he wills it. It does have a drawback. It is a style that does not allow for climaxes. The story never peaks, though the reader expects it to. Sometimes Mr. Whitehead ambles when he should hasten, is analytical when he should be propulsive. It might be that this is just what he wanted. His style does away with an excess of melodrama.

Joiner is Eugene (Sonny) Joiner, child of comfortable, cultivated but not very forceful parents. Joiner embodies in himself all the tendencies, no matter how contradictory, that run through the small town. On the one hand he accepts its notion of the good life: big money in pro football, plenty of women before and after marriage, good times with the boys, a family, house, cars, all the amenities of American life. On the other hand, he is quick to see what a slippery foundation pro football is to build a life on. The book is full of the wrecks and hulks left over from the game. He is at home with violence, and he has killed his man. But he sees how crookedly it is used: how it masks ancient ... how it plays into the ... the most irresponsible ... murderous part of the ... munity. He knows that ... something profoundly wro... black-white relationships. ... consciously philosophizing ... it, he finds he is more ... on the race issue than th... wants to allow.

But more than all else, ... wants to make some sense ... life: he wants to know ... there is anything in the hi... past that can help him ... troubled present. He re... argues, he searches his ... He even teaches for ... in a progressive school ... is probably the most learn... most quotable professional ... ball player in and out ... tion. In his behavior ... attitudes he swings from ... rationalizations to gut re... In the process he loses ... to a friend, kills a second ... and puts periods to a ... of chapters in his life. ... end, he has a good idea ... he stands.

He has interesting ... along the way. His best ... Royal Boykin, is a man ... and complicated enough ... a book all to himself. A ... operator, with his eye al... the main chance, he never ... forgets an insult. The ... of Boykin in a childish ... his subsequent revenge yet ... are two of the more ... chapters in the book. The ... is a man who doesn't turn ... often: a decent man, with ... of fair play, and light ... ahead of the townfolk in ... conception of law and just ... football men, scattered th... out the book, linesmen, ... coaches, will not provo... cheers from the fraternity ... the game is a perfect ... for the violent fluctuation ... on in the town. Some ... inhabitants are more ... about football than abo... itself.

Mr. Lask is a New York book reviewer.

Best Selle...

The New York Times

This analysis is based on ... obtained from more than ... stores in 24 communities of ... The figures in the right-hand ... do not necessarily represe... secutive appearances.

This Week	La... Wee...
FICTION	
1 Wheels. Hailey	
2 The Day of the Jackal. Forsyth	
3 The Exorcist. Blatty	
4 Message From Malaya. MacInnes	
5 Bear Island. MacLean	
6 Our Gang. Roth	
7 Theirs Was the Kingdom. Delderfield	
8 Rabbit Redux. Updike	
9 Rabbit, Run. Updike	
10 The Shadow of the Lynx. Holt	
GENERAL	
1 Eleanor and Franklin. Lash	
2 Honor Thy Father. Talese	
3 Any Woman Can. Reuben	
4 Beyond Freedom and Dignity. Skinner	
5 Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee. Brown	
6 Jennie, Volume Two. Martin	
7 Without Marx or Jesus. Revel	
8 The Last Whole Earth Catalog. Portola Institute	
9 Wunnerful, Wunnerful! Welk	
10 The Vantage Point. Johnson	

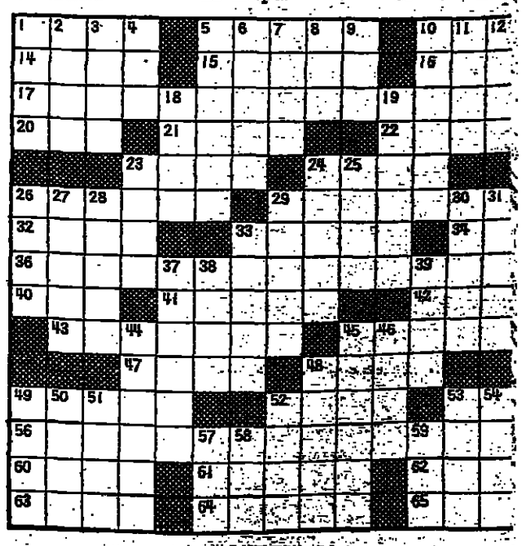
CROSSWORD — By Wil...

ACROSS

1 Fix popcorn butter
5 Mountain ridge
10 White or yellow
14 Ladd
15 Carrier for a prospector
16 Cross or horse
17 Makers of chartreuse
20 Last word in film
21 Words over a *crystal ball*
22 Map part
23 Tavern orders
24 Golfers' suffix
26 Era
29 Eager
32 Angry
33 Destroyed
34 Gold in Granada
36 Of fossil lore
40 Spanish that
41 Stir
42 Runner
43 Swells
45 Water and winter
47 Areas in the Seine
48 Particle
49 Fiber crop
52 Emporium
53 Operative: Abbr.
56 Roman author
60 Choir voice
61 Moths
62 Wine: Prefix
63 Bishoprics
64 Hag
65 Exude water

DOWN

1 Medieval weapon
2 Verve
3 Shortening
4 Blaster's need
5 Wronged
6 Tricks
7 County in Penna.
8 ——la
9 Time period
10 Caller
11 Smith and Fleming
12 Goddess of victory
13 Formerly, in verse
18 City of Hawaii
19 Marceau forte
23 Helper
24 Flat
25 Comedians it O-aitch-b...
26 Meerschaum
27 Remove
28 Unwind
29 Throw for...
30 Word in a rave review
31 Retinue
33 Lonigan
35 Auto-man...
37 Aloud
38 Canonical...
39 ——Royal
44 Musical instrument
45 Dejected
46 "——, Brut...
48 Pyramid-bi... ing culture
49 Vichy and ...
50 Latin pron...
51 Locas
52 "Ask —— questions...
53 Met outfiel...
54 Tunney ...
55 Overmuch...
57 Homespun
58 Ben
59 "——hear...



On 20-Point 4th Period

Chargers Stun Vikings

YORK, Dec. 6 (AP).—
Diego Chargers explod-
20 points in the final
esterday to upset the
a Vikings, 30-14, before
crowd of 54,505 in San
adium.

g, 14-10, going into the
od, the Chargers, behind
ck John Hadl, marched
in seven plays to get the
touchdown on a five-
s to Mike Garrett.
rs' kicker Dennis Partee
the game out of reach
d goals of 43 and 22

ker Pete Barnes iced the
4th 15 seconds left when
cepted and returned a
Norm Snead pass 36 yards for a score.

Missed the Clincher

With Philadelphia upsetting the Detroit Lions, 23-20, the Vikings could have clinched the National Football Conference Central Division title, but they fell to a 9-3 won-lost record as the usually stingy Vikings surrendered their season-high points-against total.

The Chargers improved their record to 5-7 with their first victory under interim coach Harland Svare, who took over for Sid Gillman two games ago.

Both teams scored the first time they had possession in time-consuming drives that ate up most of the first quarter.

Hadl led the Chargers 71 yards in 14 plays following the opening kickoff, capping the march with a five-yard scoring pass to Gary Garrison.

Bob Lee led the Vikings on a 64-yard drive in 14 plays. Oscar Reed went the final 10 yards on a draw play with just over two minutes left in the period.

The Chargers regained the lead, 10-7, with 8:57 left in the half on a 12-yard field goal by Partee after Chris Fletcher intercepted a Lee pass and returned it 19 yards to Minnesota's 49.

Packers 16, Cardinals 16

Rookie Tim Webster booted a 27-yard field goal as the gun sounded to lift Green Bay to a 16-16 tie with St. Louis at St. Louis. The field goal by Webster, his third of the game, capped a desperation drive by the Packers after the Cardinals surprisingly elected to run on fourth down in Green Bay territory in the final minute.

Beginning at his own 45-yard line with 48 seconds left, Packer quarterback Scott Hunter connected on passes for 15 yards to John Brockington and for 20 yards to Carroll Dale before Webster was rushed onto the field.

Webster, whose first field-goal try from the Cardinal 25 hit an upright, booted the ball through from the 27.

Each team scored one touchdown, the Packers on Dave Hampton's two-yard plunge and the Cards on a 57-yard aerial bomb from Jim Hart to Mel Gray. Jim Bakken of the Cardinals kicked three field goals.

Broncos 6, Bears 3

Denver didn't make a first down for all of the second and third quarters and half of the fourth, but used the toe of Jim Turner to score a 6-3 home victory over Chicago in a sloppily-played game. Turner's 33-yard field goal with two minutes left in the game gave Denver its margin of victory, and linebacker Fred Forsberg intercepted a Bear pass with 1:06 remaining to preserve it.

Turner had given the Broncos a 3-0 margin with a 37-yard field goal early in the second quarter before the offense bogged down. Mac Percival booted a 34-yard field goal for the Bears as time ran out in the half. Percival, however, missed on three other tries, from the 22, 21 and 41-yard lines. Two of them hit the goal post and bounced away.



United Press International.

SOCK IT TOOMAY—Cowboy defensive end Pat Toomay (67) racks up Jet quarterback Joe Namath in first quarter of Dallas's 52-10 victory. Namath had just unloaded an incomplete pass. No. 63 is Larry Cole.

Passes Trevino for Money Title

Nicklaus Wins by 3 Strokes

From Wire Dispatches

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 6.—Jack Nicklaus captured the $30,000 first prize in the Walt Disney Open golf tournament today and swept past Lee Trevino for money-earned honors for the year with a total of $244,490.50—a season record.

Nicklaus shot a final round of 68 to finish with 273, three strokes better than runner-up Deane Beman. Trevino, who shot a 70 today for an overall 283 and a tie for 22d, earned $1,425 for a season total of $231,244.40. He had led Nicklaus by about $15,000 going into this event, but the weary Texan could not match Nicklaus's powerful finish.

There is one tournament left on the Professional Golfers' Association tour, the Bahama Open which starts Thursday, but both Nicklaus and Trevino are skipping it. The deadline for entries has passed.

Nicklaus's 4th Crown

It was the fourth money-winning crown for Nicklaus and far surpassed his record of $211,-566, set in 1967.

LEADING SCORES

J. Nicklaus	$30,000	67-68-70-68—273
D. Beman	$17,100	70-71-66-69—276
L. Wadkins	$8,850	70-68-69-71—278
A. Palmer	$8,850	71-66-71-70—278
F. Beard	$5,775	69-68-71-71—279
H. Irwin	$5,775	69-72-70-68—279
L. Graham	$4,095	69-71-68-72—280
S. Snead	$4,095	69-70-70-71—280
J. Schlee	$4,035	70-69-73-68—280
L. Thompson	$4,035	75-69-67-69—280
J. Colbert	$4,095	70-72-72-66—280
P. Cooper	$4,095	71-73-72-74—280
D. Nevil	$2,730	69-68-71-73—281
T. Dill	$2,730	65-70-75-71—281
B. Yancey	$2,730	68-68-70-75—281
B. Smith	$2,730	72-69-71-69—281
G. Jones	$2,730	68-70-76-67—281
J. Boros	$2,025	71-67-73-71—282
G. Jones	$2,025	71-73-74-74—292
M. Hill	$2,025	71-71-69-71—282
J. Miller	$2,025	69-70-71-72—282

Beman had a final 69 for his 276, two strokes better than Arnold Palmer and Lanny Wadkins, who tied for third. Palmer, who is also through for the year, had a final-round 70, and Wadkins, a rookie pro and the 1970 U.S. Amateur champion, shot a 71.

Next were Frank Beard and Hale Irwin, winner of last week's Heritage Classic, locked at 279. Beard had a 71 and Irwin a 68.

The 42-year-old Palmer, who had the best money season of his great career, picked up $8,850 and finished the season with $309,603.-77, more than Ben Hogan won in his career but only third on this list this year.

Nicklaus's 273 broke par by 15 strokes on the 6,924-yard, par-72 Disney Land Magnolia course, despite his grumbling that the course was not up to snuff. Trevino also complained, but not about the course. He said he was "punchy tired, just mentally beat," an unfitting close to a great season which saw him win the British, Canadian and U.S. Opens within the space of four weeks.



Associated Press.

SHADY CHARACTER—Lee Trevino, who seems not to believe in a smile being his umbrella, shows displeasure over Saturday's Walt Disney golf rainout at Orlando, Fla.

...ms Win; Ellison Sets ...ame Rushing Mark

By Bill Becker

...GELES, Dec. 6 (NYT)—
Ellison of the Los An-
...s set a National Foot-
...ue rushing record of
yesterday as the Rams
a 45-28 victory over the
...ans Saints before a
73,610.

started the Rams'
parade with an 80-
in the first two minutes
...ved the record with a
...nge in the final minute.

His total, made in 26 carries, was 4 more than Cookie Gilchrist of the Buffalo Bills gained against the New York Titans (now the Jets) on Dec. 8, 1963, in an American Football League game.

Roman Gabriel, the Ram quarterback, shared honors with three touchdown passes—one of 37 yards to Jack Snow and two of 8 and 39 to Lance Rentzel.

Travis Williams ran back a first-period kickoff 105 yards, tying a Ram record set by Jon Arnett in 1961, to give the Rams a 21-7 lead. Los Angeles led, 35-7, at halftime en route to its biggest score of the season.

Hargett Is Cool

To their credit, the Saints, led by Edd Hargett's cool passing, came back with three touchdowns in the second half. Two of these were on 1-yard bucks by Bob Gresham and one on a 1-yard sneak by Hargett himself.

Otherwise, this was Ellison's day. Promoted to the starting backfield this year, he vindicated coach Tommy Prothro with a slashing job both inside and outside. Time and again, Ellison utilized crushing blocks by guards Tom Mack and Joe Scibelli.

The 26-year-old runner from Texas Southern, now in his fifth pro year, eclipsed Tom Wilson's 15-year Ram mark of 223 yards early in the fourth quarter.

Warmath Changes Posts

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 6 (AP).—Murray Warmath, veteran football coach at the University of Minnesota, resigned yesterday to become assistant athletic director in charge of special projects. Paul Geil, a former football All-America and major league baseball pitcher, was named athletic director.

Giants Rehire Webster

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—The New York football Giants rehired head coach Alex Webster for 1972, it was announced. The contract is estimated at $40,000.

Sabre Rookie Ramsay Beats North Stars With Hat Trick

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (UPI).—Rookie Craig Ramsay scored a three-goal hat trick last night, his first goals in the National Hockey League, to give the Buffalo Sabres a 3-1 victory over the Minnesota North Stars at Buffalo, N.Y.

Ramsey was recalled two weeks ago from the Sabres' Cincinnati farm club.

The loss cut the North Stars' West Division lead over the Black Hawks to 3 points.

Rangers 6, Canucks 3

Rod Gilbert, Jean Ratelle and Vic Hadfield, who form the highest-scoring line in the NHL, each scored a goal within a 4:06 span of the second period to lift New York to a 6-3 home victory over Vancouver. New York regained undisputed possession of first place in the East Division.

Blues 2, Red Wings 1

Garry Unger scored his sixth goal in seven games, breaking a 1-1 tie in the third period and giving St. Louis a 2-1 victory over Detroit.

Bruins 5, Penguins 3

John McKenzie's goal with less than three minutes remaining helped give Boston a 5-3 home victory over Pittsburgh. Ken Hodge, who had not scored in 13 games, had two goals for the Bruins—his fifth and sixth of the season—including one on an open net with nine seconds left.

Flyers 3, Golden Seals 0

First period power-play goals by Larry Keenan and Jimmy Johnson carried Philadelphia to a 3-0 home victory over California.

Black Hawks 7, Kings 0

Chicago equaled its highest scoring period of the season with four goals in the opening 20 minutes and went on to swamp Los Angeles, 7-0, in goalie Gary Smith's second shutout of the season. The victory preserved their unbeaten record at home with 11 victories and a tie in 12 games.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
New York	17	4	4	38	118	60
Montreal	15	3	8	36	95	52
Boston	17	5	2	36	97	55
Toronto	8	8	8	26	69	74
Detroit	8	14	5	21	68	89
Vancouver	7	16	4	18	63	93
Buffalo	6	16	5	17	73	105
West Division						
Minnesota	18	5	3	39	76	42
Chicago	17	7	2	36	84	46
St. Louis	8	13	4	22	75	84
Pittsburgh	10	15	2	22	72	80
Philadelphia	8	12	5	21	54	72
California	9	16	2	21	84	117
Los Angeles	5	21	1	11	53	113

Sunday's Results

Chicago 7 (R. Hull 2, Meggs 2, Mikita, Martin, D. Hull), Los Angeles 0.
Philadelphia 2 (Keenan, Johnson, Dorhoefer), California 0.
New York 6 (Nelson, Tkaczuk, Gilbert, Ratelle, Hadfield, Duff), Vancouver 3 (Connelly, Talion, Stewart).
St. Louis 2 (Roberts, Unger), Detroit 1 (Ecclestone).
Buffalo 3 (Ramsay 3), Minnesota 1 (Grant).
Boston 5 (Orr, Esposito, Hodge 2, McKenzie), Pittsburgh 3 (Shinkel, McCreary, Pronovost).

At 52, Robinson Is Keeper of Flame

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—His hair is white now, the body thicker, the legs slowed by pain. But at the age of 52, the flame still burns inside Jackie Robinson, who changed the locks on the doors of sports. He's the chairman of the board of a New York bank in Harlem. He's also a member of the New York State Athletic Commission. But for him, that's not enough. Now he's involved in an interracial construction firm that plans to rehabilitate Harlem housing.

"Unless we're able to prove," he was saying in his sharp voice, "that blacks and whites can work together as we did in baseball, the breach that's here now will get wider. In baseball, we didn't live together, but we played together. After the game, we went our separate ways, but on the field there was that understanding. No one'll ever convince me that the things that happened on the ball club didn't affect people."

A Symbol

That effect was symbolized today when he was honored by Sport magazine as its "Man of the 25 Years" at a luncheon—not as the outstanding performer of that era, but as the most significant. Until he joined the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947, there were no black major-league baseball players. Soon after, other baseball, pro football and pro basketball teams sought black players.

"Black players have saved baseball, kept baseball on top," he said, "but I think football and basketball have moved beyond baseball in race relations. In many instances, they hire a man to do a job regardless of his skin color. Baseball is still wallowing around in the 19th century, saying a black can't manage, a black can't go into the front office. But my significance is that I was an instrument, a tool for black players."

'It's Their Turn'

He doesn't appear to resent it that few black players have thanked him in so many words for his pioneer role.

Hank Aaron has been fantastic, he's indicated his appreciation," he continued, "but the feeling of most players, and I would tend to agree, is that I had my day, now it's their turn. One guy today who really impresses me is Dock Ellis for what he said at the All-Star Game."

The outspoken pitcher for the Pittsburgh Pirates doubted that two blacks, he and Vida Blue of the Oakland A's, would start for the rival leagues. But they did.

"I wrote him a letter, saying I liked the way he was standing up, but to make some of the other players stand up with him. Don't try to do it alone, because he's young, he doesn't have the strength at this time. I knew what could happen to him. I think baseball is very vindictive. I think very frankly that a black man who is willing to accept their dictates and do what they want him to do can get along beautifully. But if you're a man and you stand on your own two feet, then look out. I think this is basically the problem today with baseball."



AP.

Jackie Robinson
changed locks

He still wears a gold initialed tie clip that was a 1953 gift to the Dodger players from Charlie Dressen, the manager that year of one of the five pennant-winning teams in Robinson's career.

An Indication

"But the greatest feeling I ever got out of my contribution to baseball was reading the chapter on Carl Erskine in Roger Kahn's book, "The Boys of Summer," that'll be out next year. Carl talks about how disturbed he is now that he never did anything when we'd get of a bus in the South and have to find our own food, when the white players' food had been prepared. Clem Labine also has told me things that indicated these were guys with great concern.

"Pee Wee Reese used to tell me he hated to go to Cincinnati because he had to face his family, everybody from Louisville was there. They'd all bug him about me, and he'd say, 'Look, have you ever met him?' and he'd introduce me. Overall, there was nobody like Pee Wee for me.

"The time in Boston when the Braves were heckling him in infield practice and he put his arm on my shoulder. And the time in Cincinnati when all our white players got letters saying if they don't do something, the whole team will be black and they'll lose their jobs. Pee Wee got on the bus and brought it up and we started discussing it and pretty soon we were all laughing about it. Pee Wee was the captain, he knew how to handle everything.

"I think Roy Campanella understands more now because he's got a son who really understands. He's really a bright kid, went to Harvard, he's real militant. I told Roy a long time ago, 'One of these days, your son is going to question you about what have you done and you're going to have one hell of a time explaining it to him. I hope I'm never in that position where I can't look at my son and tell him that I may not be as militant as the kids today, but I certainly did my part.'"

When his flame burned inside his Dodger uniform, his outspokenly combative attitude created critics.

"I was told that it would cost me some awards," he recalled. "But if I had to keep quiet to get an award, it wasn't worth it. Awards are great, but if I got one because I was a nice kid, what good is it?"

The one he got today isn't for having been a nice kid.

2 Umpires, Thrown Out of Baseball, Still Arguing Call

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Three years after Joe Cronin fired him by telephone—he thought the American League's president was calling to invite him to umpire the 1968 World Series—Al Salerno is working again, operating a small restaurant in Herkimer, N.Y. He says that Bill Valentine, who was fired the same day in the same way, has some sort of job with the Republican party in Little Rock, Ark., his home.

"For 2 1/2 years I couldn't get a job," Salerno said. "This mess gave my father a heart attack. My marriage almost broke up. I'd jump out of bed in the middle of the night thinking I had to get to the ballpark. My wife thought I was out of my head."

Salerno is in New York to consult his attorney, Joseph Kelner, about the $1 million damage suit he and Valentine are pressing against Cronin and the American League. The suit in New York Supreme Court charges defamation of character because Cronin said he fired the umpires for incompetence. Salerno and Valentine insist that their efforts to unionize American League umpires cost them their jobs; Cronin gave them the thumb a few days after Salerno met with the National League Umpires Association and said his AL accomplices wanted to join the union.

The Result

Since then the umpires of both leagues have banded together, American League salaries have been raised to parity with National League standards, expense allowances of $22 a day have been increased to $40, health and life insurance have been provided and annual pensions have risen from $350 for each year of service—$2,500 for a 10-year man—to $500, or $5,000 after 10 years.

"All on account of Valentine and I," Salerno said.

"This mess gave my father a heart attack. My marriage almost broke up. I'd jump out of bed in the middle of the night thinking I had to get to the ballpark. My wife thought I was out of my head."

Former Umpire Al Salerno.

Salerno is bitter about his former colleagues, who twice voted to go on strike unless he and Valentine were reinstated, and twice backed down after winning financial concessions. The union they helped to create isn't the only place where the unfrocked pair have looked in vain for help. Threats of congressional action in their behalf came to nothing. A $4 million anti-trust suit was dismissed because the federal court ruled that it lacked jurisdiction. The National Labor Relations Board did accept jurisdiction—inferentially ruling that baseball was engaged in interstate commerce after all—but the NLRB rejected a charge of unfair labor practice against Cronin and the league.

Cronin's Testimony

Now Cronin's testimony, given during examination before trial, has been entered on the record. Under questioning by Kelner, he testified that in Salerno's seven years of service and Valentine's six, he had never complained to them about their work or warned them to change their ways, except that one day at the Minnesota park he advised Salerno, "Now, Al, hold your temper and walk away from these arguments." Cronin said Cal Hubbard, his supervisor of umpires, never wrote a report critical of either man.

Both, Cronin agreed, received regular annual raises when some other umpires did not.

"I was making $12,000 when I got fired," Salerno said. "Along with a raise, I got a $1,000 bonus the same year he kicked us out."

Game of Judgment

Asked why he fired Valentine, Cronin said: "Well, baseball is a game of opinion and in my judgment he didn't measure up as an American League umpire."

Question: Can you tell us any other specific reasons why he did not measure up, as you put it?

Answer: No.

Q. Will you tell us what the specific reasons were for your discharge of Salerno?

A. Well, I would say—all starting from May on, a number of situations had arisen which made it necessary for me to think that he was losing control of the game.

Q. Can you state specifically to what situations you are now referring?

A. Well, we had a lot of—a number of situations. We had different places in different ballparks throughout the league. Reports would come in from the press and from fans.

The Arguments

Concerning arguments on the field, Cronin was asked whether he, in his playing days, had ever used "the so-called masculine Anglo-Saxon type of four-letter words."

"Very, very, very few times," said Joseph E. Cronin of the Hall of Fame.

The last question: Would you now recommend either of these men for employment in any minor league or in the National League?

A. Yes.

If that implies that baseball standards in the National League are not as high as those in the American, the Elias Sports Bureau Inc. has news for Joe Cronin. The bureau's statistics show the American League in 1971 ran about 7,000,000 customers behind the National.

The Scoreboard

BASEBALL—At Havana, Cuba won the world amateur championship for the third straight year, beating Colombia, 6-0.

SPEED SKATING—At Lillehammer, Norway, Dag Fornaess of Norway, two-time world champion and former European titlist, won a national meet with a victory in the 5,000 meters, a second in the 500 and a third in the 1,500.

VOLLEYBALL — At Athens, Panathinaikos of Athens won the European Champions Cup, beating CA Luxembourg, 15-4, 15-6, 15-4.

WATER POLO—At Hvar, Yugoslavia, Mladost of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, won the European title by beating De Robben of Hilversum, the Netherlands, for a 4-0 won-lost record. Pro Reco of Genoa beat CVSK Marina of Moscow in the battle for second place.

NORDIC SKIING —At Hammerdal, Sweden, Olympic 15-kilometer bronze medal winner Gunnar Larsson of Sweden won an 18-kilometer cross-country race in 1 hour 18 minutes 1 second. World champion Lars-Goran Arslund of Sweden was third.

NBA Lakers Take 17th in Row

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (UPI).—The Los Angeles Lakers pulled away early in the third quarter to beat the Portland Trail Blazers, 123-107, at Inglewood, Calif., for their 17th straight victory. The National Basketball Association record of 20 in a row was set last season by the Milwaukee Bucks.

The Lakers lead the Pacific Division of the Western Conference by six games over the second-place Seattle SuperSonics.

SuperSonics 99, Cavaliers 91

Player-coach Lenny Wilkens tossed in 27 points and Don Smith picked off 10 rebounds to pace Seattle to a 99-91 road victory over Cleveland.

Suns 120, Warriors 87

Phoenix scored its seventh straight victory by walloping Golden State, 120-87, at Phoenix, Ariz.

Trail Blazers Get Imhoff

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 6 (UPI).—The Portland Trail Blazers of the National Basketball Association announced they have signed Darrall Imhoff as a backup center. Imhoff had been placed on waivers by Cincinnati.

Royals Get 76ers Guard

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6 (AP).—Jake Jones, waived by the Philadelphia 76ers, was picked up by the Cincinnati Royals of the National Basketball Association.

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Los Angeles 123, Portland 107 (Hairston, West 28, Goodrich 16; Gregor 20, Wicks 18).
Seattle 99, Cleveland 91 (Wilkens 27, D. Smith, Haywood, Snyder 15; Beard 22, Johnson 16).
Phoenix 120, Golden State 87 (Hawkins 21, Walk 20; Bassell 24, Thurmond 17).

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

Memphis 117, Virginia 113 (Ladner 27, Neumann 22; Scott 38, Erving 35).
Denver 118, Pittsburgh 114 (Simpson 29, Card 18; Thompson 28, Carter 27).

Chaparrals Sign Halimon

DALLAS, Dec. 6 (AP).—The Dallas Chaparrals of the American Basketball Association announced the signing of Shaler Halimon, a 6-foot-6 guard. Halimon has played with the NBA Atlanta Hawks.

U.S.-Russia Track Meet

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—An indoor track and field meet between the United States and the Soviet Union is to be held in Richmond, Va., on March 17, the Amateur Athletic Union announced today. The meeting will be held in the 10,400-seat Richmond Coliseum. The board track will be 11 laps to a mile.

The Scoreboard

THOROUGHBRED RACING—At New York, Argentine-bred Paraje outdueled Champion in the stretch and survived a foul claim to win the $56,400 Display Handicap over 2 1/4 miles at Aqueduct race track. The 5-year old, piloted by Laffit Pincay Jr., won by one-half length and was timed in 3 minutes 52 seconds. Paraje, an entry with West German-bred H' chrock, the more highly regarded of the two, paid 7 to 10 to win. Hitchcock was third, six lengths behind Champion.

Anne Tops Poll

..., Dec. 6 (UPI).—Prin-
...f Britain, who won the
championship in the
equestrian event at
his year, topped the
"Daily Express Sports-
he Year" award. Jackie
Scotland, Formula One
champion, won the
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...h of U.S. ...ps Openers ...ro Ski Tour

...olo., Dec. 6 (UPI).—
...bich of Kyburz, Calif.,
...r winner on the pro
...uit last year, made a
...ep yesterday of the
...ro ski meet of the
winning the slalom
the Samsonite Classic,
who won the giant
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Hans Bjorge in the
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...who won $21,188 last
...ked up $6,500 for his
...s. Bjorge took second-
money of $1,500 in
Third place went to
...are of Norway, who
Georges Mauduit of

Saturday's Results
...N.Y. Jets 10.

Sunday's Results
...21, Cincinnati 27.
...land 34, Miami 13.
...on 23, N.Y. Giants 7.
...14, Oakland 13.
...hia 23, Detroit 20.
...24, Buffalo 0.
...29, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 3.
...les 45, New Orleans 28.
...o 20, Minnesota 14.
...16, Green Bay 16.
...day Night's Game
...ty at San Francisco.



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Art Buchwald

Bad Back, Anyone?

WASHINGTON.—The biggest problem this country faces is not the economy, law 'n' order, the war, or revolution, but bad backs.

It turns out that everyone in this country has back trouble, and until a cure is found for it we will never be able to solve our other difficulties.



Buchwald

I discovered this recently when my wife's back went out on her while she was playing tennis. I immediately sent her off to an orthopedic surgeon, who told her she had a ruptured disc and would have to go in traction and wear a sponge collar around her neck.

It was her collar that gave us the tipoff on how many bad backs there are in this country. People rarely talk about their backs until they see someone else wearing a collar. Then they open up and confess about their own bad back troubles.

The first time I took my wife to a party with her collar around her neck, a friend said, "What are you doing about it?"

My wife said she was going to an orthopedic doctor.

"They don't know anything," the friend said. "What you need for a bad back is a neurosurgeon."

The next day we located one of the best neurosurgeons in the country. After careful examination, he concluded my wife had a ruptured disc and needed traction and advised her to wear a sponge collar around her neck.

Since this was the same diagnosis she got from the orthopedic man, my wife was naturally disappointed.

But a few days later her spirits picked up. She told me when I got home, "The man who rakes our leaves said that neurosurgeons don't know anything about backs. He said the best way to get rid of my bad back was to sleep on the floor."

"Well, the guy who rakes leaves should know," I said.

A week later she called me at the office. "Annabelle knows a woman in Seven Corners who can cure crooked spines with her fingernails. She has never worked on someone who didn't get better."

Three days later, my wife got wind of an acupuncturist who lived in Chinatown. Her friend Aggie said, "Four gold needles and you'll be playing tennis in a week."

Before she could look up the acupuncture doctor, her sister called from Cincinnati and told her the only way to get rid of her bad back was through yoga and meditation.

Several weeks went by and, while my wife did continue her traction, her heart wasn't in it.

"It seems so slow," she protested to me. "The hairdresser knows a spa in Italy that specializes in mud baths for bad backs."

"If it doesn't work, you can always go to Lourdes," I said.

* * *

But while she was getting her passport for Italy, a brother-in-law from West Virginia called in to tell about a new miracle cure for backs that some lady in the Blue Ridge Mountains had developed from herbs.

"It sounds better than mud baths," I said.

The ointment arrived and, surprisingly, it had no effect on my wife's back.

Having tried everything, we decided to go back to the neurosurgeon on the off-chance that he might know something about her problem that the hairdresser didn't.

The doctor said she was doing fine but would have to stay in traction for another month.

You can imagine her depressed state of mind when she left the office. But fortunately, on the way home the cab driver recognized her symptoms and said, "I know a hypnotist in Alexandria who specializes in nothing but ruptured discs."

Colony Restaurant Closes in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP).—"People don't dine these days, they simply eat. But rather than turn the Colony into a hash house, I prefer to close."

So saying, owner Gene Cavallero jr. wrote the epitaph yesterday for one of New York's most fashionable restaurants.

After 50 years in business, the Colony had quietly closed and a note on the door ascribed the decision to "unrealistic terms in our labor contracts."



John-Michael Tebelak, center, with the London cast of "Godspell."

Man Behind 'Godspell'

By John Walker

LONDON (IHT).—John-Michael Tebelak has an affinity with the dancing cartoon animals that decorate his blue denim overalls. As he casually drops the names of Buddah and Meher Baba, he seems an amiable yogi bear: large and friendly, slow-talking, with a tendency to blunder into things as he walks.

Just turned 23, he has found his way to success with admirable speed. A year ago, as a university project he conceived and directed "Godspell," an adaptation of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, built on rock music. After playing at La Mama, the show acquired a new and exciting score by Stephen Schwartz and reached off-Broadway. It is also playing in Los Angeles.

The London version opened at the Round House a fortnight ago and is likely to transfer to a West End theater following a mainly enthusiastic critical reception. In 1973, Mr. Tebelak will take the show to Paris. Although he is but one of the many who have hit the hallelujah trail recently, his creation has caused surprisingly little controversy despite the portrayal of Christ as a balloon-blowing, red-nosed clown in a Superman shirt.

The notion came to him after attending a gloomy Easter Sunday service at St. Paul's Cathedral in Pittsburgh. "I wanted to show Christ as a happy man, as a joyous soul," he says. "As someone not brooding on how he was going to die but preaching joy.

"In the theater, the supreme entertainers are clowns. They'll try different approaches—a song, a dance, a joke—to win over an audience. If a trapezist falls, a clown is the first one out to divert the audience's attention, to save the show. In a sense, Christ came along to save the show, too."

In London, he worked with a British cast, just as he plans to use French actors for the Paris production. "I don't like the idea of doing a package and laying it on to another city," he says. "You have to find out the sense of theater in each place, the sense of drama in people's lives and incorporate that into the evening. The actors must be of that city, of those people.

"The show is evolving all the time. One of our biggest problems has been trying to get a script together. Even the music has never been completely written down. I work with the cast as an ensemble and we become like a family."

The five men and five girls who make up the London cast are responding with an almost revivalistic fervor to the show. Says the aptly named Verity-Anne Meldrum: "I really feel a better person for being in 'Godspell.' The show makes you think."

Any show business cynicism ("Tell me the old, old story") is brushed aside by Brooklyn-born Joseph Beruh, one of three producers. "I grew up in an orthodox Jewish home," he says. "Christ was a dirty word around our house. But my mother saw the show and said. whatever else Jesus was, he was quite a man.

"One night in New York we had a very tough audience, radical priests who came to a benefit performance for the Berrigan brothers. When we came to the scene of the Last Supper, all you could hear in the theater was these priests sobbing."

That may tell you more about radical priests than about "Godspell," but Mr. Tebelak does his best to live up to the show's message: To love God and love his neighbor. "I'd be pretentious if I didn't," he says. "Matthew wrote for an audience who believed in the laws but were not following them. So today, we believe in Christian ethics but we still do not follow them."

He manages to live on the same small amount of money that he did when he left college. At his Greenwich Village apartment, part of a converted temple which he shares with a painter, there are usually half-a-dozen poets, painters, or out-of-work actors as houseguests. His ambition is to set up a school where artists of all kinds can meet and work together away from commercial pressures.

In the meantime, he will direct, probably at La Mama, a new play about Elizabeth I by Paul Foster, the author of "Tom Paine." "Don't ask me what it's about," he says. "I'm always the last to know. The music will be exciting. Like electric lutes. I enjoy working at La Mama because you have the right to fail there."

He is also adapting Aeschylus's "Oresteia" and preparing a musical-game evening, based on the poems of Father Daniel Berrigan, for Cincinnati's Theater in the Park, where he is an associate director.

"I was taught that the thing to do was to find the theater you want and, if that involved sacrifices, you made them because you'd be happier," he says. "I've found the kind of theater I like. I understand about business too, because even on off-off Broadway, even at La Mama, we worry about the box office. But first, I have to be faithful to myself."

He points to the frieze of ducks, beaks wide open, that waddle across his overalls. "That's what they're for," he says. "To remind me of the quackers, the people who do nothing but watch you work and then squawk. I like to keep in mind that no one can ever hold a gun to an artist's head and tell him to perform."

PEOPLE: *Soviet Engineer Versus Computer*

A Russian engineer, using only his head, almost beat a computer to the solution of a complex mathematical problem, the Soviet magazine Sputnik has announced. **Joseph Prikhodko**, an engineer in Melekess, on the Volga River, found that he could multiply five-digit numbers, extract roots to any degree from any figure and read texts at "photographic" speeds while simultaneously counting the number of letters in the lines, reported the monthly publication. Word of his abilities spread to Moscow, where he was invited to "compete" against a computer.

"The toughest task in the contest," said Sputnik, "was this: First, think of ten six-digit numbers, then another six. Find out the difference in the totals of the two groups and memorize it. Square three four-digit numbers one after another, and to the sum of the squares add the differences committed to memory at the beginning.

"Prikhodko had to do all this in his head and write the answer on a blackboard. It took him about seven minutes—and the machine took only one minute less."

* * *

Singer **Andy Williams**'s annual Christmas TV special—featuring wife **Claudine Longet** and their three children—is on again, despite the separation of Andy and Claudine in June of 1970. "Why not?" asks the singer. "Last year, she and I spent Christmas with the kids at Sun Valley and this year we'll do it again at Heavenly Valley, near Lake Tahoe." "I'm not sure why we can't live together," adds Williams. "I like her very much. I love her. And I know she loves me. The trouble is that she can't stand to be with me for more than 2 1/2 days... It's possible we may get together again. I don't know." Meanwhile, Andy has wearied over the gossip which has linked him and **Ethel Kennedy**, widow of the senator, Robert, ever since he escorted her to the Kennedy Center opening. "Both Ethel and I decided we should stop seeing each other," he says. "I don't want my kids reading all that nonsense in the fan magazines."

* * *

Mrs. **Tricia Nixon Cox** was listed for the first time in the 1972 edition of the New York Social Register, but an in-law of the late President Kennedy was dropped. The 86th annual listing, which is edited anonymously and gives no reasons for who's "in" and who's "out," made note of Miss Nixon's marriage to Edward Finch Cox in the White House June 12 and gave them a listing without any permanent address. Cox's family has been listed in the register for three generations and Tricia was previously listed in the Washington Social Register. President Kennedy's onetime sister-in-law, **Alice Auchincloss**, lost her listing in the wake of her marriage to unlisted advertising man **Harry R. Thompson**. She had been listed during her marriage to Mrs. Aristotle Onassis's stepbrother, Hugh D. Auchincloss jr., and after their divorce. **Franklin D. Roosevelt jr.** brought his third and previously-unlisted bride into the black-bound, 1,081-page book which had its origins in Mrs. William Astor's visiting list. Mrs. Roosevelt is a member of the Warburg banking clan and was divorced from Robert W. Sarnoff, president of RCA, prior to her present marriage.



UPI

RINGING OFF—Susan Yoh, of Pontiac, Mich., tells reporters in a local hospital why she's quitting the Salvation Army after only one day as a bell-ringer. First, a thief stole her charity kettle and dashed off to a getaway car. Then the robber's accomplice drove over her stomach. Susan's injuries were minor, but she's still turning in her bell.

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